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Reagan, Glenn Vie At Forum

Political Support of Veterans Is Sought

By David Hoffman

NEW ORLEANS — President Ronald Reagan vied Monday with Senator John Glenn for political support from the Veterans of Foreign Wars with back-to-back speeches in which Senator Glenn identified with some of Mr. Reagan's policies in Central America.

Senator Glenn, an Ohio Democrat and presidential contender, echoed Mr. Reagan's frequent claim that communism posed a threat to Central America and the Third World.

White House political strategists have said they view Senator Glenn as Mr. Reagan's most threatening prospective opponent in the 1984 presidential election if Mr. Reagan decides to run again.

Speaking to the 84th annual convention of the nation's largest veterans organization, which has strongly backed the administration's hard-line approach to Soviet and Cuban intervention in Central America, Senator Glenn declared:

"Although we must recognize that most revolutions have their roots in poverty and injustice, the threat of Communist subversion that always plays on human misery cannot be denied. Failing to address these realities would be a serious mistake."

Senator Glenn has spoken out previously against human rights abuses in El Salvador and did so again last weekend at a Democratic peace forum in Des Moines, Iowa.

He said military force should "only be used as a last resort" and he stressed, as has Mr. Reagan, the importance of economic aid in encouraging "the forces of justice and the forces of reform" in Central America.

President Reagan offered a broad defense of his economic program and also claimed he has brought about progress on Mideast peace, in slowing the nuclear arms race, in rooting out Pentagon waste, and in rebuilding U.S. defenses.

On Central America, Mr. Reagan accused news organizations of presenting a "distorted view" of administration efforts to nurture democracy there.

"You wouldn't know from some of the coverage that the greatest portion of our aid to Central America is humanitarian and economic," Mr. Reagan said. "You wouldn't know that democracy is taking root there."

"And I don't blame the media alone because in many cases they are just reporting the disinformation and demagoguery they hear coming from people who put politics ahead of national interests."

The White House also responded sharply Monday to news accounts of Mr. Reagan's meeting Sunday with Mexico's president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

The accounts reported that Mr. Reagan had not made progress in advancing his Central American initiatives and that Mr. de la Madrid had been critical of the administration's show of force in the region.

President de la Madrid warned Mr. Reagan upon his arrival against "shows of force in Central America which threaten to touch off a conflagration."

Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman, said: "The stories we've seen that indicate the meeting was anything less than a success are way off base. It was not the type of meeting designed to change anybody's mind."



Pope Celebrates Mass at Lourdes

Members of the Roman Catholic missionary order of White Fathers, left, listen during the consecration of the Host at a Mass celebrated Monday in Lourdes, France, by Pope John Paul II, pictured above at the same Mass. Page 2.

West Germany's Guilt-Free Generation Takes a Cold Look at U.S.

By James M. Markham

ESCHELBACH, West Germany — A new generation, no longer burdened by guilt for Hitler's crimes, is coming of age and into the corridors of power in West Germany.

It is a generation of people in their 20s and early 30s who, in important ways, have broken with their parents' view of themselves and the world.

Raised in the prosperity that has made West Germany an influential nation, they tend to chafe at political tutelage by the United States, which in the views of many looms

under President Ronald Reagan as a danger to peace.

These young West Germans are not fired by any surge of revivalist nationalism or patriotism, though politicians of the left and the right look for such a mood. If the Nazi trauma has left a legacy, it is a blank, a void where national feeling normally arises.

At the same time, interviews and conversations with young people throughout the country suggest that an undeclared search has started for a German idiom in which Germans can express themselves—in speech, in film and music.

"There used to be a time when it was great to use American words

and expressions," said Beate Thewalt, a 21-year-old student who grew up here in the village of Eschelbach. "People say now, 'Why not say it in German?'"

In Bonn, politicians from Chancellor Helmut Kohl down worry about "the youth question" and put it into their own political calculations. In parliamentary elections in March, one strand of this generation's thinking found expression in the Greens coalition, which, with 5.6 percent of the popular vote, won 27 Bundestag seats.

The group, begun four years ago, stands for many things, including preservation of a threatened environment and opposition to nuclear

weapons and nuclear energy, but in the most fundamental sense they embody a rejection of what has been West Germany's economic and foreign policy consensus.

Studies after the elections showed that two-thirds of the 2.2 million West Germans who voted for the iconoclastic Greens were under the age of 35 and that the party polled about 20 percent of such votes in university towns and industrial centers, where new trends tend to be born.

The Greens, however, are not the majority party of West Germany. According to an analysis by the conservative Christian Democratic Party, which won the elec-

tion, 15 percent of West Germans between the ages of 18 and 29 voted Green, 41 percent voted for the left-leaning Social Democrats, 38 percent voted Christian Democratic and 5 percent for the liberal Free Democrats.

But while polling a limited share of the vote, the Greens have demonstrated a capacity to articulate issues that the bigger, established parties have then been forced to address, ranging from holding a controversial census to strategic implications of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons.

This autumn, the Greens will be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rebels Pausing In Chad Advance

3 French Strongpoints Seen As Blocking New Offensive

The Associated Press

NDJAMENA, Chad — The creation of three heavily armed French military strongpoints in Chad has halted, at least temporarily, the southward advance of Libyan-led rebel forces, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat reported Monday.

But Mr. Soumaila said at a news conference that the help of the 700 French "military instructors," al-

though considerable, would not be enough to push back the invading forces if and when the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, ordered an advance.

The army of President Hissene Habré has no air cover of its own, no armor and no long-range artillery to match the estimated 2,500 Libyan regular troops now in control of northern Chad. Mr. Soumaila suggested that the moral effect of the French military presence may have made Colonel Qadhafi pause.

Mr. Soumaila said "the military situation has been stationary since Saturday" and no further advance of the rebels and their Libyan allies was reported following Friday's withdrawal of government forces from Koro Toro, 370 miles (590 kilometers) north of Ndjamena, the capital. He said the rebels had failed thus far to follow up on the government withdrawal and had left Koro Toro, a desert outpost, "in a sort of no-man's-land."

He said government forces remained in full control of Oum Chalouba, 150 miles east of Koro Toro, and the continuous heavy Libyan air attacks on the Oum Chalouba garrison ceased abruptly on Saturday.

Oum Chalouba remains the northernmost government position following the surrender of virtually all the sparsely inhabited northern half of Chad to the rebels led by the country's former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

Western diplomatic sources concurred with Mr. Soumaila's assessment that Colonel Qadhafi may have ordered a pause in his forces' push southward for fear of a direct clash with the French troops. The French Army, in a rapid deployment operation code-named Mantel, flew an elite force of 700 marine paratroopers into Chad from France and a French base in the neighboring Central African Republic in less than a week.

They brought with them anti-tank weapons and anti-aircraft guns and missiles and set up strong defensive positions in Ndjamena, in the city of Abéché, 400 miles to the east, and on the desert fringe at Salal, 220 miles north of the capital.

Their commander, Colonel Bernard Mégnien, stressed that the French forces would not take part in any offensive operations against the Libyans and would remain in Chad strictly on a training assignment.

Reporters in Ndjamena remained barred for the moment from visiting the advanced government positions or the strongpoints set up by the French. They were excluded even from the French base in Ndjamena.

Mr. Soumaila said Mr. Habré was planning soon to embark on the "liberation" of the northern desert, but he hinted that the president fully realized he could not expect the French to participate in an offensive action.

■ **More French Troops Sent**
France sent more military advisers Monday to support Chad's forces building defense lines, Reuters reported from Ndjamena. A French military spokesman in the capital confirmed press reports from Paris that more French troops were being dispatched to train government forces in the use of modern weaponry.

The French spokesman declined to say how many troops were en route, but informed sources said the French force could total 1,000 men by the end of the week.

Nkomo Heads Home to Zimbabwe, Bringing a Plan for Reconciliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, was flying home Monday from self-imposed exile in Britain.

Mr. Nkomo said earlier in the day that he had worked out proposals to end the problems dividing Zimbabwe. He told a British radio interviewer that he would unveil the proposals Wednesday, when the Zimbabwean Parliament debates a government move to unseat him because of his absence.

Mr. Nkomo, 66, who fled March 13, asserting that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's troops were trying to kill him, said he had no guarantee of a safe return. But he said he expected a reception suitable for a returning "leader of a party and a member of Parliament."

Asked about speculation in London that he had reached an agreement with Mr. Mugabe over his return, Mr. Nkomo said: "There is no such secret deal."

Mr. Nkomo, once dubbed the "father of African nationalism" in the former British colony of Rho-

desia, is the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and is supported by the minority Ndebele tribe. He was due to arrive in the capital, Harare, on Tuesday morning.

The Zimbabwean government failed twice this month to muster a parliamentary majority to expel him, and Mr. Mugabe followed up with a conciliatory public gesture.

Mr. Mugabe said Friday that Mr. Nkomo would not be jailed if the police prosecuted him on currency and gun smuggling charges — which Mr. Nkomo has said are fabricated.

Mr. Nkomo fled via Botswana after government troops of Mr. Mugabe's majority Shona tribe raided his home in Bulawayo, in his southern Matabeleland stronghold, and killed his driver.

Mr. Nkomo's fortunes have faded rapidly since independence in April 1980, which followed a seven-year guerrilla war by ZAPU and Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union to end 90 years of white minority rule.

Like Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo was detained for 11 years — until 1975 — by the administration of the former prime minister, Ian Smith. Mr. Nkomo won only 20 of the 80 black seats in Parliament in pre-independence elections. Another 20 seats are reserved for whites under the British-devised peace and independence agreement.

Mr. Nkomo described his second period of exile in Britain as "difficult." He first fled to London 24 years ago, when as the top nationalist leader, he sought refuge from the white administration.

"A man of my age does not expect to be away from his home," he said.

In Zimbabwe, the main newspapers, all owned by a state-controlled trust, did not report Mr. Nkomo's Sunday announcement that he was going home.

Parliamentary sources in Harare said they doubted that the move to expel Mr. Nkomo would be pursued.

Andropov Asks Shakeup In Planning

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov declared Monday that he intends to make comprehensive changes in the Soviet economy in the next two years.

Speaking to a group of veteran Communist Party members, the Soviet leader asserted that previous attempts to rescue the economy from stagnation had failed because "we were not vigorous enough" and "resorted to half-measures" that "could not overcome the accumulated inertia."

"Now we must make up for what we have lost," Mr. Andropov was quoted by Tass as saying. "This will demand, among other things, changes in planning, management and the economic mechanism" itself.

Mr. Andropov indicated that he intended to carry out economic reforms within the next two years by (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



A Chadian goatherd drives his animals past a French paratrooper's jeep in Ndjamena.

Japanese Town Fights the Cigarette

Waki Trying to Discourage Smoking 3 Days Each Month

By Clyde Haberman

WAKI, Japan — By latest count, there are 7,370 people in this town, and while no one knows how many of them smoke, it can safely be said that a few are not happy these days.

Even less happy are the merchants who sell them their cigarettes.

Waki has taken a radical step by declaring three no-smoking days a month in a campaign that began in June. Tobacco is not prohibited outright, but its use and sale are strongly discouraged. Posters warn of a terrible future for those who persist in their cigarette habit.

The only actual ban on smoking occurs in municipal buildings in Waki. The campaign is intended to discourage smoking but if anyone actually goes ahead and puffs there are no penalties.

This campaign is no small undertaking in a country that may have more smokers per square foot than any other in the industrialized world. It had to be done, said Kiyosaki Yonemoto, Waki's mayor, who smokes two-and-a-half packs a day himself. "Everyone knows that heavy smoking is not good for your health."

This attitude seems to sit well with most Waki residents, but it has not made Mr. Yonemoto a universally liked man in this prosperous community on Japan's Inland Sea, with petrochemical plants at one end and well-spaced houses at the other.

In search of consensus, Mayor Yonemoto summoned Waki's 15 tobacconists to a meeting. Only six showed up, and not all of them were pleased. Some told the mayor that if it was better public health that he wanted, he might have zeroed in on other targets, such as sake drinking or air pollution.

"Yes, it is true, those are also not good for your health," Mr. Yonemoto agreed. "But why not start with the easiest thing to do? This is only a voluntary campaign, and a moderate one."

That moderation did not placate the owner of a grocery store near city hall whose income depends partly on cigarette sales. "Nobody," she said as she sat in the center of her store, "can stop you from smoking."

New government figures show that now only 70.1 percent of Japanese men smoke, the lowest percentage in many years. The decline

is generally viewed as great progress. In 1966 the percentage reached a high of 83.7. By comparison, only 39 percent of American men smoke, and 55.9 percent of the French smoke.

Japanese women do not smoke in nearly those numbers — 16.2 percent, compared with 35 percent in the United States — but the percentage of Japanese women smokers is rising.

All told, the Japanese spent \$11.1 billion on cigarettes last year, compared with \$10.2 billion on the military. For the government, tobacco is a big source of revenue, accounting for nearly \$5 billion a year.

Numbers tell only part of the story of cigarettes in Japanese life. Clouds of smoke hang everywhere, in elevators and hallways, in restaurants and on subway platforms, on loading docks and in corporate boardrooms. Emperor Hirohito, who does not smoke, hands out specially manufactured imperial cigarettes to deserving subjects.

Anti-smoking crusades have risen in the last few years. Some cities, including Tokyo, forbid smoking in municipal offices.

Smoking has been banned in To-

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kyo department stores and theaters, and throughout the subway system signs urge commuters not to smoke on the platforms at certain hours. But the pleas are almost uniformly ignored.

In Waki, Mr. Yonemoto is optimistic.

The idea for no-smoking days grew out of a "health day" that the local prefecture had been holding one day a month, he said. When enthusiasm for the health days seemed to flag, he and other officials devised the anti-smoking drive to revive interest.

Mr. Yonemoto said he has managed to cut his cigarette consumption to 30 a day, and that he will soon try to break the habit entirely.

Artists in N.Y. Gain Right to Protect Works

By Josh Barbanel

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Governor Mario M. Cuomo has signed legislation giving artists the right to sue when they believe that alterations made in their works have damaged their reputations.

Under the legislation signed Saturday, New York has recognized what France, Italy and West Germany have long regarded as the "moral right" of artists to protect their works through the courts.

The law was opposed by the major New York museums, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art. It was supported by artists, some of whom complained that it did not go far enough.

Some experts said the legislation could result in litigation over how artworks are framed, how exhibitions are set up and how works are reproduced in catalogs.

Under the law, artists will have the right, during their lifetimes, to go to court to have their names dissociated from works that have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



President Reagan listening to President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado in La Paz, Mexico.

As Rebel 'Libyan Puppet,' Goukouni Has Had Ins and Outs With Qadhafi

NDJAMENA, Chad — Goukouni Oueddei, the rebel leader seeking to depose President Hissène Habré, has been labeled a "Libyan puppet" by his opponents. But his relations with Libya over the years have been complex, as has his battle against Mr. Habré, and Mr. Goukouni at one time attacked "Libyan imperialism."

The taciturn, nobly born Mr. Goukouni once said half-jokingly that the only book he had not read was Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's "green book" outlining the Libyan leader's socialist Islamic plans.

His friends describe Mr. Goukouni, 40, as a nationalist using Libya to regain power in Chad.

Like Mr. Habré, he is a northerner. But whereas Mr. Habré is the son of a poor shepherd, Mr. Goukouni is an aristocrat, the fourth son of the "derdei," spiritual leader of the northern Thiési district.

The derdei wields enormous power among the deeply religious nomadic tribes of the north, and Mr. Goukouni, an ascetic, religious man of few words, has inherited some of this natural authority over his followers.

In 1968, like many Moslem northerners, Mr. Goukouni joined the Frontliber movement seeking to end domination of post-colonial Chad by the Christian and animist southerners.

He and Mr. Habré fought in the same guerrilla group, and his first dispute with the man he is now seeking to overthrow came in 1976 when he expelled him from his

army for refusing to free a French ethnologist kept as a hostage.

The kidnapping of an ethnologist, François Claustre, turned Mr. Habré into an international figure and publicized northern Chad's demands for sharing power with the southerners. Mrs. Claustre was released in 1977 after the intervention of Libya.

The two men have remained bitter rivals. Yet Mr. Goukouni had once ceded the command of his guerrillas to Mr. Habré, arguing that he was better suited for the job.

In the mid-1970s, Mr. Goukouni had his first clash with Libya when he refused to recognize the annexation of the Aouzou strip, which contains many minerals, by Colonel Qadhafi.

After the removal of President Félix Malloum, he became president of the Transitional Government of National Union, known as the GUNT, in November 1979.

As leader of a shaky coalition, Mr. Goukouni began a balancing act between Libyan and French pressures. Conscious of Colonel Qadhafi's territorial ambitions on Chad, he had at one point threatened to fight "Libyan imperialism."

But eventually he accepted Libyan money and military hardware to neutralize Mr. Habré, his defense minister, who was seeking to gain total control in a new civil war stemming from deep distrust between the two men.

At the end of 1980, Mr. Goukouni called in the Libyan Army to crush Mr. Habré's rebellion.

In the battle of Ndjamena in January 1981, street-by-street fighting left thousands dead, and the capital was partly destroyed. The Libyans had fulfilled their military mission but refused to finance the reconstruction, so Mr. Goukouni went to Paris to meet President François Mitterrand in October 1981.

On his return, he stunned his countrymen by demanding and obtaining the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

Mr. Habré later came out of refuge in Sudan to lead his forces in a campaign climaxing in June 1982 with the defeat of Mr. Goukouni's forces and Mr. Habré's assumption of the presidency.

So Mr. Goukouni once again had to turn to Libya for help. In June, his troops, heavily supported by Libya, launched the offensive that has given them control over half the country.

After his forces first conquered the northern government stronghold of Faya-Largeau in June, Mr. Goukouni told a Paris-based Afri-

can magazine that he had no ambition to become president again.

"All I want is to destroy Habré," he was quoted as saying. He was scornful toward "rotten countries" such as Zaïre, Senegal, Gabon and the Ivory Coast, which support Mr. Habré.

As for the help his troops receive from Libya, he said: "The GUNT has many friends, including Libya, but I don't want to name them all."

Asked about Chad's political outlook if he returned to power, Mr. Goukouni replied that the country would be progressive and revolutionary, "at the service of the liberation of Africa."

In Pakistan, Explosions And Protests Reported

KARACHI, Pakistan — Two explosions were reported Monday at the office of a pro-government organization, and opposition leaders were arrested as scattered protests against martial law continued in Pakistan.

The explosions Sunday night rocked an office of the Support Zia Movement, an unofficial group backing President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, in the town of Dadu, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Karachi, opposition sources said Monday. One person was reported to have been seriously injured, but there was no official confirmation.

In Karachi, attempts to hold a large demonstration were headed off when police arrested Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Sind province branch of the banned Pakistan People's Party, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto was executed by General Zia's regime after he was tried for conspiracy in a murder case.

Majid Mohammad Khan, president of the National Liberation Front, was also arrested in Karachi along with four women who had waved anti-government placards.

Mr. Jatoi had gone into hiding after addressing a rally in Karachi on Sunday at the start of a civil disobedience movement begun by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight banned political parties.

The movement said 200 people were arrested when about 20,000 turned out in Karachi on Sunday, Pakistan's 36th anniversary of in-



Goukouni Oueddei

Pope Ends Lourdes Visit By Consoling the Sick

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

LOURDES, France — Pope John Paul II concluded Monday his two-day pilgrimage to this shrine, to which thousands of Roman Catholic invalids flock from all over the world in the hope for miraculous cures, with a ceremony of consolation for the sick.

Speaking at the grotto where in 1858 the 14-year-old Bernadette Soubirous experienced 18 apparitions that the Roman Catholic Church accepts as appearances of the Virgin Mary, John Paul addressed a large group of men and women in wheelchairs, on stretchers and in other conveyances for the invalid or enfeebled.

"Suffering is always a reality, a reality of a thousand faces," the pope said.

The pope, who two years ago survived an assassination attempt at St. Peter's Square in Rome, exhorted sufferers to accept their infirmities as a "special mission," an "interior liberation" that enables them to lose themselves in divine love "for the sake of humanity."

But, speaking from a wheelchair, Marguerite Crampes of the Catholic Committee for the Sick and Handicapped argued against too facile an acceptance of the idea that suffering was necessarily a blessing, as expressed in "God tries those whom he loves."

"Far from being helped by Christian words, we often find in them reasons to become bitter, to revolt," she said while the pope knelt in front of the statue of the Virgin in the grotto. "The believer knows that suffering has no value in itself, that it is an evil; it blindly strikes the innocent, the sick, the handicapped."

Miss Crampes spoke out against those who consign the ill and invalid to secondary stations in secular or religious life.

"Limited in our action, we want to participate; we are capable of taking initiatives," she said. The pope listened intently, sometimes evidently praying silently as she spoke.

All day Sunday and Monday, Lourdes, a small town in the foothills of the Pyrenees, was astir with invalids from all continents being carried by volunteer stretcher-bearers, pushed in wheelchairs or aided by relatives or friends to the ceremonies at which the pope officiated within the grounds of the sanctuary, at the grotto or in the vast basilica.

In all his speeches Monday, which was the Feast of the Assumption, the day on which Roman Catholics believe the Virgin was taken bodily into heaven, the pope devoted himself to the cult of Mary, a theme particularly close to Polish believers.

Though the cult of the Virgin Mary is an obstacle to ecumenism, the pope also offered "cordial greetings to those who, without being Catholics, share the Christian faith," and he expressed the desire "to pursue actively the way to unity."

He also wished for "harmony and collaboration among Christians, Jews and Moslems, in order to fight prejudice that should be overcome."

The pope returned to Rome on Monday night. Next month he will visit Austria to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the defeat of the Moslem armies of Turkey at the gates of Vienna.

Germans Taking Cold Look at U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

In the forefront of anti-missile demonstrations, dragging many Social Democrats along with them, Eschelbach, a predominantly Roman Catholic village nestled in the Westwald, is some distance from West Germany's industrial and cultural centers, in miles and in spirit. Its 700 citizens live mostly from light industry. In March, 306 of the village's 407 eligible voters cast ballots for the Christian Democrats. Only eight people voted for the Greens.

On a recent evening in a local restaurant, 11 young people from

Eschelbach, aged 18 to 26, were able to accept the following proposition: Mr. Reagan's foreign policies are a danger to West Germany, threatening to embroil it in nuclear war. Two of the nine were university students. The others were semi-skilled workers or low-level state employees.

"I think the United States is using the BRD," said Monika Altman, a 22-year-old student, using the German initials for the Federal Republic of Germany, "to put in weapons, to put in their missiles and to keep war as far away as possible from home."

Such deep anti-U.S. feelings are "noted, though, by the Americans," said Claudia Assenmacher, 25, a pharmacy student in Bonn. "I am persuaded that if the Americans were not here, sooner or later the Russians would take their place."

Miss Assenmacher said that she, unlike others, did not believe Mr. Reagan wanted a war.

"But he is perhaps as unlikely to compromise as the Russians," she said.

"good" that West Germany was a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization compared with 10.8 percent who found alliance membership "bad."

Conversations with many young West Germans leave no doubt that the advent of the Reagan administration and discussions in Washington about a limited nuclear war in Europe have acutely sharpened their anxieties.

"I have become really aggressive against the Americans," said Jutta Schmidt, 26, a political science student in West Berlin. "They have never had a war in their country. Why do you need an army in Germany if you have your bombs and your Pershing's?"

"Such deep anti-U.S. feelings are 'noted, though, by the Americans,'" said Claudia Assenmacher, 25, a pharmacy student in Bonn. "I am persuaded that if the Americans were not here, sooner or later the Russians would take their place."

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N.Y. Protects Artists' Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

been modified without permission where "damage to the artist's reputation could result." In addition, damages could be awarded or the courts could order a halt to actions that artists object to.

The law also gives artists the right to claim authorship of works of fine art, including the right to have the artist's name appear when a work is displayed or reproduced.

It specifically protects the owner of an artwork from being sued over any changes caused by the aging of the work, protects reasonable conservation efforts and bars challenges because of changes in reproductions that are the ordinary result of printing processes. An exception is made in each case for "gross negligence."

The law gives protection to all works of fine art displayed or published in the state, including reproductions, and to prints and photographs available in limited editions. It takes effect Jan. 1 and does not apply to commercial art prepared under contract or to films. It applies only during the lifetime of the artist.

Richard N. Gottfried, a Democrat from Manhattan who sponsored the bill in the state Assembly, said that in the past, artists had no legal redress when their creations were "mutilated" by their owners and continued to be displayed.

He cited a black and white mobile by Alexander Calder, displayed at Pittsburgh Airport, which was turned into a stationary sculpture and repainted in the city's official colors, gold and green.

Ashton Hawkins, vice president, secretary and counsel to the Metropolitan Museum, said it feared that artists might oppose efforts to preserve their works, and that it could lead to frivolous lawsuits.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Is Firm on U.K., French Arms

BONN (AP) — The West German government Monday reiterated its opposition to including British and French missiles in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The government was responding to a demand by the parliamentary opposition that Bonn change its stance because of a U.S. congressional research committee study. The study said that British and French missiles should be included in the talks under the 1949 NATO treaty signed by both nations.

"The federal government will not, as the opposition demands today, urge the U.S.A. to include the British and French systems in the INF negotiations," a government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, said. He called the missiles "strategic systems" that could be included in the separate U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks in Geneva.

Soviet Says Runaway Will Go Home

WASHINGTON (AP) — An official of the Soviet Embassy, insisting there is no need to talk with U.S. officials first, said Monday that a Soviet diplomat's son who may want to defect will return to the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Mikoyan, a press officer, said: "There is no legitimate right to keep the boy in this country." He said the boy, Andrei Bereznev, 16, would return home but refused to say when. Mr. Mikoyan said Soviet officials would not give in to demands of U.S. officials that they be allowed to interview the youth. He refused to say where the youth is.

The Soviet Embassy reported to the State Department on Wednesday that the youth was missing but later said he had returned home. Letters signed with the boy's name were received Thursday by the White House and The New York Times. The letter to the newspaper said: "I hate my country and its rules and I love your country."

Russian Scientist Defects to Norway

OSLO (Reuters) — A Russian geologist who was part of a group of Soviet scientists working in Norway's Svalbard archipelago has defected. A Norwegian official said Monday. The geologist's name was withheld.

Cari Wends, the governor of Spitsbergen, one of the islands in the Arctic Ocean group, said the Russian approached him Saturday and was brought to Oslo by special plane over the weekend.

Mr. Wends said the police were questioning the scientist, who is thought to be in his 30s. No information was available on whether he requested political asylum in Norway or elsewhere.

Talks Starting on EC Farm Supports

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Officials from European Community countries will begin detailed technical talks Tuesday about proposals for changes in the community's farm support policies.

The officials will debate the EC Commission's latest plan for curbing farm spending, which consumes two-thirds of the community's budget. The commission presented plans last month calling for lower subsidies for those agricultural products in greatest oversupply, combined with curbs on farm imports.

The talks, and a separate meeting to discuss ways to make the community's social and regional funds more effective, are part of preparations for a meeting of the EC Council of ministers on Aug. 30.

U.S. Airline Starts Replacing Strikers

HOUSTON (AP) — Continental Airlines began hiring "permanent replacements" Monday for striking mechanics who failed to heed the airline's warning to return to their jobs, a spokesman said.

"Strikers haven't been fired," said Bruce Hicks, spokesman for the nation's eighth-largest air carrier. Instead, he said, their names would be placed on a list that could make them eligible to be rehired if vacancies occurred.

Mr. Hicks would not say how many jobs were being filled or where the hirings were taking place. He said, however, that a "substantial number" of mechanics had crossed picket lines Monday. The strike, which began Saturday, has forced the airline to halt service to 17 cities.

Curfews Set in Nigeria After Deaths

LAGOS (Reuters) — Curfews were set in three Nigerian states Monday after deaths were reported in violence in western regions over alleged ballot-rigging in the election of governors.

Police said at least seven people were killed in the state of Oyo during the voting Saturday. The other states were Ondo, bordering on Oyo, and Plateau, in the center of the country. Ten more deaths were reported by the press or politicians in western states, but police have not confirmed them.

The incumbent Oyo governor, Bola Ige, of the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria, alleged in a television broadcast Sunday that electoral officials planned to award victory in the state to the candidate of President Shugu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria. He warned of further trouble if what he termed "false results" were announced in his state.

Ethiopian Rebels Hold 10 Swiss

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Rebels opposed to the Soviet-backed Ethiopian military regime are holding 10 Swiss relief workers who were working in an area of Wollo province overrun by guerrillas this month, a rebel spokesman said Monday.

Yamami Kidane, a spokesman for the Tigre People's Liberation Front, said his group has been in touch with Terre des Hommes, a Swiss-based charitable organization, to arrange to hand over the 10 Swiss citizens to the group's representatives inside Ethiopia.

"All their projects and equipment are intact, we are not demanding anything, we don't need any negotiations," Mr. Kidane said in an interview here. "Let their people come and pick them up. It's a war zone now."

Taipei Studies Report on Panda Skins

TAIPEI (AP) — Taiwan has launched a investigation of a local company that the Sunday Times of London said was selling giant panda skins. There are fewer than 1,000 giant pandas in the wild, almost all in China, where they are regarded as a national treasure.

Lu Tu-yao, a director of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Monday that the inquiry would focus on how the skins were imported from China, since Taiwan companies are prohibited from trading with China. Those who import goods made in China risk seven years in prison.

The Sunday Times reported that the Ruy Pin Trading Co. had been selling panda skins from China since December. The newspaper said the trade came to light after a museum in Birmingham, England, received an offer from Taipei and sent a photocopy to a London-based conservation group, the Flora and Fauna Society.

Reopening of Beirut Airport Is Set

BEIRUT (AP) — The government and its Druze opponents agreed Monday on the reopening of the Beirut airport after a six-day closure because of Druze shelling.

A statement issued in Damascus by the Progressive Socialist Party of the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, gave assurance that Druze militiamen in the central mountains southeast of the airport would not shell the field.

"We appeal to the airport staff to resume work, and we guarantee their safety and that of the airport," the statement said. Beirut radio stations quoted Public Works Minister Pierre Khouat as saying, "It was decided in principle to allow airline companies to resume their flights to and from Beirut International Airport."

Israeli Cabinet Supports Military Cuts

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The cabinet agreed Monday night to cut the military budget over the next two years, paving the way for an economic austerity program, a senior minister said.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said that the cut, amounting to 16 billion shekels (\$300 million), had been agreed to by the finance and defense ministers, although the Treasury had sought a 20-billion-shekel cut. The Bureau of Statistics said the consumer price index rose in July by 6.3 per cent, pushing the annual inflation rate to 125 per cent.

Defense Ministry officials said the cuts would not affect the combat fitness of the army, navy or air force. They said that building of new installations would be cut back and that some supply units would be reduced in size.

For the Record

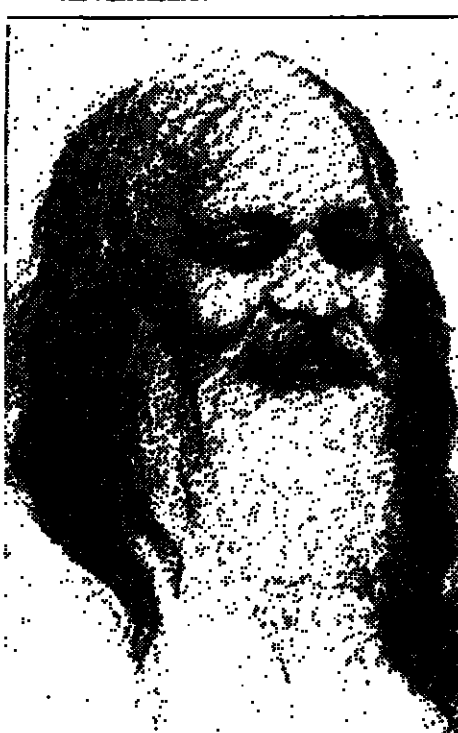
VIENNA (Reuters) — Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, arrived Monday in Bucharest on an official visit, the official Romanian press agency Agapress reported. Romania is the only Soviet bloc country that has diplomatic relations with Israel.

PARIS (AP) — The driver of a car carrying South Yemeni diplomatic plates was killed Monday in Paris in an explosion and fire that occurred after the vehicle's engine was started, the police said. The victim has not been identified, but police sources said the car apparently belonged to the chargé d'affaires at the South Yemen Embassy.

Correction

A United Press International picture caption in Friday's International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified an Anglican archbishop, Walter Paul Khotsa Makhuu of Botswana, as Philip A. Potter, general secretary of the World Council of Churches. The caption also incorrectly described Dr. Potter as a Methodist bishop. He is a Methodist minister.

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GOVERNMENTS INVITED

TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS

THE WORLD GOVERNMENT OF THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT ANNOUNCES its readiness to solve the problems of any government regardless of the magnitude and nature of the problem—political, economic, social, or religious; and irrespective of its system—capitalism, communism, socialism, democracy, or dictatorship.

Governments are invited to contract with the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment to solve their problems on the basis of cost reimbursement after the target is reached.

1983 can be the year of fulfilment for every government.

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- * Consultations, discussions, deputations, and feasibility studies may not be necessary because every government already knows what must be achieved, and the World Government has already developed techniques to fulfil any requirement.
- * The government will set the target, specify the stages, and determine the criteria of success at each stage.
- * The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment will design the project accordingly and implement it.
- * The first step will be a letter of intention from the govern-

ment to the Minister of Education, World Government of the Age of Enlightenment, Seelisberg, Switzerland.

* The contract will be drawn up by a mutually acceptable international law firm in conjunction with an international bank.

It is hoped that every government takes this announcement in the same spirit of absolute sincerity, simplicity, and confidence with which it is being proclaimed in favour of life, happiness, and harmony in the family of nations.

"With the blessings of Guru Dev, life on earth now is on the doorstep of the perpetual sunshine of the Age of Enlightenment."

—Maharishi

This invitation to all governments to solve their problems is a wave of fulfilment of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Maharishi's worldwide Transcendental Meditation movement 1957 — 1983.

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Founder of the Science of Creative Intelligence and
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Switzerland (1975) and Germany (1982); Founder of
Maharishi University of Natural Law, England (1982);
Founder of Mahatma International University, United
States (1971); Founder of Mahatma Academy of Vedic
Science, India (1980); and Founder of the World
Government of the Age of Enlightenment (1976).

The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment, a non-political, non-religious, global organization with the participation of the peoples of more than one hundred countries, does not usurp any of the functions of existing governments, nor does it replace them in any way.

The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment enjoys sovereignty in the domain of consciousness, authority in the invincible power of natural law, and activity in the eternally dynamic silence of the unified field of all the forces of nature from where the infinite diversity of the universe is perfectly governed without a problem.

The unified field of all the laws of nature has been glimpsed by the supergravity theory of quantum physics, and its complete knowledge is available in the ancient Vedic literature as recently brought to light by Maharishi. Application of this beautifully complete knowledge of the functioning of nature has given rise to Maharishi's integrated systems of education, health, administration, defence, and rehabilitation.

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The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, applied to daily living, will enrich the evolutionary power of natural law to uphold life in all positive values—the individual will enjoy freedom from problems and suffering; every nation will enjoy integrated national consciousness, cultural integrity, self-sufficiency, and invincibility; and the whole family of nations will enjoy permanent world peace.

Anti-Sandinist Rebels Concerned Over Loss of Influence on U.S. Policy

New York Times Service
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As the Reagan administration has begun military exercises in Central America over the last month and started to pay more attention to negotiating efforts in the region, anti-Sandinist guerrillas based in Honduras seem concerned that they have lost their pivotal role in U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

They say that their main concern is that they are not being regarded by the United States as a political force but merely as a military irritant in Nicaragua.

With 8,000 men under arms, the guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force depend on the United States for money and on Honduras for sanctuary.

The hostility of the two countries toward the Sandinists has until now given the insurgents a certain legitimacy — enough for President Ronald Reagan to call them "freedom fighters" and for the Honduran Army to exchange fire with the Nicaraguan Army in border areas through which the insurgents were known to pass.

But in the weeks since July 19, when Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan junta's coordinator, said his government supported proposals for international negotiations, the United States has limited its anger toward the Sandinists with greater backing for mediation in the region.

There are signs that the insurgents have lost a degree of the support they once enjoyed. On June 29, according to a Western diplomat and an informant familiar with the Nicaraguans' operations, 400 Nicaraguan Army soldiers attacked an insurgent base camp near San Marcos de Colón, three miles (4.8 kilometers) inside Honduras.

The Honduran government, which for the previous two months had complained to the Nicaraguans about lesser border incidents, said nothing. On July 1, after President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Richard B. Stone, flew to Bogotà and met Rubén Zamora, the negotiator for the Salvadoran guerrillas, the eight-man directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force appeared together for the first time in Tegucigalpa.

They held a news conference there to call for a negotiated settlement with the Sandinists and to protest what they called a double standard.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a former general manager of the Coca-Cola Co. plant in Managua, asked why the four-nation regional

bloc known as the Contadora group had encouraged mediation between the Americans and the Salvadoran guerrillas, but not between the Sandinists and the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

The Contadora group is made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia.

Mr. Calero said the Nicaraguan guerrillas were not fighting for a military victory but instead wanted the Sandinists to agree to creating a multiparty democracy in Nicaragua.

The guerrilla leaders say their goal is to become the catalyst for internal and external pressure that will eventually prove so strong that the Sandinists will abandon Marxism.

A popular uprising, combined with diplomatic pressure, the insurgents say, will achieve the goal within six months.

Although it is too early to predict the fate of the insurgents' campaign, their current position makes their prospects appear questionable.

Since this spring, the leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force have said they plan to mobilize their support in Nicaragua's cities. Enrique Bermúdez Varela, the former Nicaraguan National Guard colonel who directs the military wing of the group, said 90 percent of Nicaraguans were dissatisfied with the Sandinists' rule.

Last month the insurgents began their rainy season offensive. To judge from their latest communiqués, however, they have failed to achieve anything beyond ambushing trucks and attacking small military outposts.

In late May and early June, the insurgents clashed with Nicaraguan Army units in the El Portezuelo-Tecocante area that borders Honduras, and, according to several Western informants, they were badly beaten.

Kremlin Said to Send MIG Fighters to Laos
BANGKOK — The Soviet Union has sent MIG-21 fighter planes to Laos to strengthen its air power, Western diplomatic sources said Monday.

They said the planes were delivered a few months ago but they did not know how many aircraft were sent. The Bangkok Post newspaper earlier quoted a military intelligence source as saying 34 MIG-21s were included in a recent Soviet aid shipment to Laos.



Emperor Hirohito addresses memorial ceremony in Tokyo.

Japan's Leaders Differ As War's End Is Marked

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japanese leaders marked on Monday the 38th anniversary of the end of World War II with a state ceremony for more than three million war dead.

Opposition politicians used the occasion to decry what they contended was a return by Japan to militarism.

About 7,500 people, many of them elderly Japanese who lost relatives during the war, gathered at Nippon Budokan hall shortly before noon for the memorial ceremony.

A frail, dignified Emperor Hirohito, 82, once worshipped as a deity and embraced by Japan's militarists as a wartime rallying symbol, led the assembly in a moment of silence before he offered a prayer for peace.

"It still pains my heart to think of the many who fell during the war and their bereaved families," he said as he bowed before a large altar.

It was 38 years earlier to the minute that Hirohito announced Japan's surrender in a radio broadcast, telling the nation that "the war situation has developed not necessarily to our advantage."

His 1945 address came nine days after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and six days after the second A-bomb fell on Nagasaki.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a strong supporter of a Japanese defense buildup, also spoke at the ceremony. He promised to strive for "world peace and the advancement of Japan" while not forgetting the lessons of the war.

The leading opposition party, the Socialists, attacked Mr. Nakasone in a separate ceremony that was held with labor groups, a party spokesman said.

Ichiro Asakura, chairman of the Socialists, said Mr. Nakasone was "playing down the menace of war."

"It's just a matter of letting nature take its own course," said Bruce Smith, a wildlife biologist with the Federal Bureau of Land Management and one of those who devised the idea of using the beavers to help restore the stream.

"It's a lot cheaper and makes a lot more sense than trying to artificially control the environment," he said.

For decades, here and elsewhere, cattle and sheep stripped vegetation from the stream banks each winter. High water the next spring would tear away at the banks, weakened by the absence of roots and other vegetation that help hold the soil together.

In some places, the creeks have eaten into their banks by more than 50 feet since the early part of the century.

Federal and state engineers and private landowners in the West have spent millions of dollars trying to stop erosion along the narrow creeks that weave through the arid sagebrush hills of the region.

Conservationists Leave It to Beavers

Erosion Be Dammed, With the Help of Drafted Rodents

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyoming — Like most ranchers, the people up Current Creek would just as soon shoot a beaver as look at it.

For years, the rodents had dammed the stream, flooded their hay meadows and plugged their drainage culverts with mud and sticks.

Then, two years ago, the federal government started trapping the beavers and setting them loose at a site below the ranches where the banks of the creek had been badly eroded.

The beavers, using timber left at streamside by government biologists, built a series of dams that slowed the swift creek, checking the erosion that had turned the water brown with mud and had killed much of the vegetation.

The creek began to back up in shallow ponds that spilled over the banks of the old channel.

Willows and grass, good forage for the cattle that use the creek banks for winter range, started to sprout amid the brittle clots of pecked greasewood. Trout returned to the creek, and songbirds nested again along the marshy banks.

Many here have changed their minds about the beaver.

"It's just a matter of letting nature take its own course," said Bruce Smith, a wildlife biologist with the Federal Bureau of Land Management and one of those who devised the idea of using the beavers to help restore the stream.

"It's a lot cheaper and makes a lot more sense than trying to artificially control the environment," he said.

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In some places, the creeks have eaten into their banks by more than 50 feet since the early part of the century.

Federal and state engineers and private landowners in the West have spent millions of dollars trying to stop erosion along the narrow creeks that weave through the arid sagebrush hills of the region.

They have built dams of concrete and dams of wire mesh filled with rocks. They have lined riverbanks with boulders.

But as far as anyone knows, Mr. Smith and his colleagues, Larry Apple and Dick McCusick, were the first to leave the dam-building to the beavers.

The beaver project on Current Creek is one of two being studied by the federal land agency here in the rugged, sagebrush hills southwest of Rock Springs.

The second, on nearby Sage Creek, has had similar results.

Within three summers along the half-mile stretches of creek, the beavers have not only reversed the worst of the erosion but have also raised the level of the creek bed by several feet in some places, as silt carried by the current is deposited behind dams.

In all, Mr. Smith estimates that the federal land agency has invested less than \$3,000 in materials and equipment in running the project since he framed it six years ago.

By contrast, a single dam along a small stream can cost from \$3,000 to \$100,000.

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The beavers needed some help in getting started, since erosion along the two streams had denuded them of the kinds of heavier vegetation the animals normally use to build dams.

So Mr. Smith and Mr. Apple trucked in aspen logs thinned from a federal forest area 15 miles (24 kilometers) away.

In addition, along parts of Sage Creek, they strung old truck tires from bank to bank, as a foundation for the dams.

Eight beavers were trapped and released in the streams, and within months they had begun to slap sticks and mud atop the logs and tires, slowing the current and forcing it to spread out.

As it does so, the water table along the streams goes up, helping replenish the grasses and willows.

Ultimately, the increased vegetation along the streams will most directly benefit cattle ranchers, who lease the federally owned lands to use as winter range for their herds.

It will also provide forage for deer and antelope, which roam wild over the desolate range, and crucial nesting areas for birds.

The project here has attracted attention throughout the Western states, where perennial, spring-fed streams like Current and Sage creeks provide a vital source of water in an otherwise dry and hard land and are vital to both livestock and wildlife.

In Utah, state game officials are planning to introduce beaver to help check erosion on a creek northeast of Salt Lake City.

At the University of Wyoming, range scientists are studying the broader use of beavers as a tool to help check erosion.

According to Mr. Smith, erosion and a lowered water table on streams in southwest Wyoming have already destroyed more than 83 percent of the critical riparian meadow habitat that once flourished along the creek banks.

Though beavers still flourish throughout the arid West, their numbers are small compared with the 18th century, when their abundance lured European trappers into the Rocky Mountain region to slaughter them for their rich pelts.

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Beaver at work.

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GM Faces Suits, Car Recall as Fatalities Are Blamed on Brakes

By Richard Severo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathryn Tapp, chosen as the salutatorian of the class of '83 at Jackson Hole High School in Wyoming, was driving slowly toward town in a 1980 Chevrolet Citation on Dec. 15. A witness said her brake lights suddenly went on, the car spun in crazy circles across State Highway 22 and was struck by a car headed in the other direction. She was killed.

In August 1981, 19-year-old Kim Sutton was driving home from a church service in Maryville, Tennessee, in her 1980 Buick Skylark. Suddenly, her car swung to the other side of the road and collided with an oncoming car.

Miss Sutton, a bank teller who had been an honor graduate at her high school, died of her injuries 12 days later.

Both accidents occurred on slick roads, both involved people who were, by all accounts, careful drivers, and both are said to have involved the unexpected locking of rear-wheel brakes in 1980 General Motors X-model cars.

According to the federal government, which has filed a civil lawsuit to force GM to recall the cars, more than 1,740 owners of 1980 X-cars have complained about the sudden locking of rear brakes, resulting in 71 injuries and at least 15 deaths. At least eight individual lawsuits against GM are in preparation.

The company is preparing its response against the government's suit, which seeks the recall of all 1.1 million of the 1980 GM X-cars, including about 240,000 that were recalled previously. That response is due Aug. 23. The company has said it felt the government's action was "unwarranted" and that it would contest the litigation "vigorously."

Lawyers for the families of those killed say they are closely watching the government suit, which may take years to settle, because they want to know whether the brake design was faulty and whether GM officials knew of the design problem even before production of the cars started but did nothing because of the expense in making last-minute changes.

"We still have not decided whether there will be litigation," said Jerold Tapp, Kathryn Tapp's father, a former Chevrolet dealer.

"Normally, we would not even consider a lawsuit," he said. "But if there has been negligence, the company ought to be penalized in some way."

Keith McCord, a Knoxville, Tennessee, lawyer representing the family of Kim Sutton, said he had definitely decided to file suit against General Motors. Mr. McCord has retained an automotive engineering expert to check her car's brakes.

Kim's mother said that she and her husband own a 1979 Buick and have discussed whether they would ever purchase another GM car when the Buick is worn out.

"We ask ourselves, 'Is this car safe?'" she said. "We can't help but ask ourselves these questions, and our friends and relatives have wondered the same thing. It is hard to say if we would buy another GM car. We would think twice about it before we did."

Mrs. Sutton said that before the accident, her daughter had complained about the brakes pulling in a strange way and had occasionally been so bothered by it that she asked her boyfriend to drive it.

Most of those planning to sue have not decided on the amount of damages to seek. One lawsuit, brought by Irene Haskell of Garrison, New York, whose husband was killed in a 1980 Chevrolet Citation, seeks damages of more than \$10 million. Dirk Kuzmier, her New York City lawyer, refused to discuss the case.

At least one class action was also reportedly being prepared in Philadelphia, but details about it were unavailable.

A spokesman for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, whose information was the basis for the Justice Department's case, said the agency was now monitoring X-cars for years other than 1980 to make certain that the problem was not bigger than has been thought. The agency is also urging owners of General Motors X-cars to keep records of repair bills.

2 Colombian Stowaways Die
BREMERHAVEN, West Germany — Two Colombian stowaways were found dead and two in serious condition in the cold storage section of the Belgian banana ship, Pocomatias, after an 18-day Atlantic crossing, a Bremerhaven port spokesman said Monday.

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U.S. Youth's Suicide Is Tied to 'Dungeons' Game

'Curse' Was Put on Teen-Ager by Fellow Student, Parents Allege in Lawsuit

By Michael Isikoff

WASHINGTON — Irving Lee Pulling 2d was a high-school student who took an unusually keen interest in war, science fiction and the popular fantasy game "Dungeons & Dragons." His classmates were shocked when they learned that Mr. Pulling, 16, went home from school in Hanover County, Virginia, the day before final exams last year and shot himself in the chest with a pistol.

In its investigation, the local

sheriff's office found that Mr. Pulling's room was filled with "Dungeons & Dragons" paraphernalia. Investigators also found a bizarre suicide note that one said contained "unexplainable-type things" — mystical phrases that the police believed were references to the game.

Now, a year later, Mr. Pulling's parents have filed a lawsuit against the principal of Patrick Henry High School, alleging that he was responsible for Mr. Pulling's death by allowing "Dungeons & Dragons" to be played as an "organized school activity." They have asked for \$1 million in damages and legal expenses and interest on the \$1 million from the day of their son's death, June 9, 1982.

Hours before his suicide, the suit alleges, Mr. Pulling was playing "Dungeons & Dragons" at school when a "curse" was placed upon him by another player. This curse was "intended to inflict emotional distress" upon Mr. Pulling, the suit says, at a time when he was already under "extreme psychological stress and emotional pressure" from playing "Dungeons & Dragons."

The game was played in that school, said Clyde Futrell, a spokesman for the Hanover County Sheriff's Office. "They had a teacher who was the 'Dungeon Master' or whatever you call it."

Robert A. Bracey 3d, the principal of the high school, said that "Dungeons & Dragons" was "not part of the school curriculum," as the suit contends. Mr. Bracey refused further comment.

Mr. Bracey's lawyer, William Smith, said he would argue in court that school officials were immune from such lawsuits. No hearing date has been set in the case.

"Dungeons & Dragons," played by an estimated three million to four million people in the United States, creates an intricate fantasy world in which players take on the roles and mystical powers of mythical characters, such as monsters, wizards, dwarfs and dragons, some of them borrowed from J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy, "The Lord of the Rings."

The game has received publicity in connection with several bizarre incidents and deaths in recent years, most notably the disappearance and subsequent suicide of a 17-year-old Michigan State University student who was said to be obsessed with the game.

Dieter H. Sturm, corporate public relations director for TSR Inc., the Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, company that distributes "Dungeons & Dragons," dismissed suggestions that the game could in any way be linked to Mr. Pulling's death.

Mr. Sturm noted that the game is used in many advanced school programs around the country and that the television personality Dr. Joyce Brothers, a psychologist, has been retained as a consultant by TSR to promote use of the game.

But one critic of "Dungeons & Dragons," Robert Landis, a lawyer for a California-based group called Sending America Light and Truth, said the news of Mr. Pulling's suicide "doesn't surprise me at all."

He said, "I've got stories you wouldn't believe about people who have been victims of role-playing games like 'Dungeons & Dragons.' This game becomes a life-style... that uses witchcraft and sorcery and black magic."



Lech Walesa during a Mass in Gdansk on Sunday, the third anniversary of the strikes that gave birth to Solidarity.

Polish 'Rehabilitation' Seen in Honecker Visit

BERLIN — The East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker, is to leave Tuesday for Warsaw on a visit seen as signaling Poland's rehabilitation by the Soviet bloc.

East German newspapers have recently carried numerous positive reports about Poland and cooperation between the two countries, indicating that the Warsaw leadership is considered to have regained control of the country.

Mr. Honecker is the first bloc leader to go to Warsaw since the creation of the free trade union Solidarity, which prompted three years of political upheaval. Western diplomats in Berlin say they believe he has been ordered to make the visit by Moscow, to show the world that Soviet allies see Poland as firmly on the road to normality.

However, citizens of the two countries are unlikely to be convinced unless the visit produces an easing in the severe restrictions on travel in both directions. In 1979, the last year for which figures were published, 5.4 million Poles came to East Germany and 3.5 million East Germans went to Poland.

Passport and visa-free travel was suspended in October 1980, apparently because of fears by East Germany of political contamination from Poland after a wave of strikes led to the creation of Solidarity, which is now outlawed. East Germany later harshly criticized the Warsaw government for what it saw as a failure to combat the union's challenge.

Polish sources in Warsaw said Mr. Honecker would stay for three days and confer with the Polish Communist leader and prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. He is expected to be accompanied by a delegation of government and party officials.

Western diplomats in Warsaw say the trip could be the first of a series by East-bloc leaders, who failed to return visits that General Jaruzelski made to them after declaring martial law in December 1981.

The East German Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, in a space normally used for editorial comment, carried reports Monday from the Polish press praising bilateral cooperation. Mr. Honecker's visit was a further step in securing friendly relations, the newspaper said.

Cosmonaut Says Strain Marked Record Flight

Soviet Spaceman's Logbook Reveals Boredom, Tension With Colleague

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Soviet cosmonaut who spent a record 211 days in space slept badly much of the time and pined for his home and family, according to excerpts from his personal diary published Monday.

The extracts in Pravda showed that Valentin Lebedev, the flight engineer, found most of the seven-month mission an intense strain that was relieved only by the fascination of watching Earth spin slowly by.

Mr. Lebedev and Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy set a space endurance record between May and December of last year aboard the research station Salyut-7.

The cosmonaut's diary is full of entries such as "slept badly" or "could not get to sleep at all."

At one point, half-way through the mission, he noted that fatigue had made Colonel Berezovoy and himself nervous and sensitive and that both had to make an effort to avoid losing their tempers. Such frank portrayals of the difficulties of life in orbit have been extremely rare in the Soviet Union, which tends to depict cosmonauts as heroic, almost superhuman figures.

Television news film invariably shows cosmonauts smiling and declaring that all is well on their mission.

But Mr. Lebedev revealed in his diary that he badly missed his family and after three months on board was longing to return home.

"Only in two months will I be able to even think about or hope for our landing," he wrote in August. "Will I ever really be back on Earth among my family, and will everything really be fine again?"

He noted that time passed slowly on board the cramped space station and that the only way to ease the frustration was to stare out of the craft's portholes and stare at the beauties of Earth beneath them.

Mr. Lebedev said that the arrival of two visiting space crews was at first viewed with apprehension as he and Colonel Berezovoy feared that they would disrupt the delicate working relationship built up between them.

Initial resentment toward the newcomers was reflected in one entry that said: "They won't get any of our food. We think they will have to bring their own."

But once they were on board, the visitors apparently provided welcome company and some light relief.

Mr. Lebedev said that a French cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chrétien, part of a three-man team who spent a week on board in June, played tricks on other crewmen by donning a mask and sneaking up behind them.

The Soviet spaceman said that food was one of the problems of life on board. He and his partner enjoyed the pre-packed soups but disliked the deserts, canned goods and special bread supplies they were given.

Hygiene was another difficulty. They had to clean their teeth with their fingers, and the only means of washing was a wipe-down with a cold wet towel, he said.

Mr. Lebedev's account of the hardships on Salyut-7 was seen by some Western analysts as reflecting a general effort to give a more truthful picture of Soviet space missions.

A report published last week described how a craft bringing a new crew to the station in April nearly crashed into it before the mission was aborted.

But the selection of entries from Mr. Lebedev's diary also appeared to reflect the new political realities in the Soviet Union.

Although the cosmonaut stressed many times that he and Colonel Berezovoy were kept up to date on events at home, there is no entry published marking the announcement of the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev or his funeral.

At the time, a message of condolences from the two spacemen was given great prominence by official news organizations. But the name Brezhnev is not mentioned at all in the Pravda version of Mr. Lebedev's diary.

Marshall Islands to Vote on U.S. Ties

By Peter Maass

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the Marshall Islands approach a long-awaited plebiscite, two judges have said they plan to dismiss a portion of the multimillion-dollar claims filed against the U.S. government by islanders who suffered personal and property damage from nuclear weapons tests conducted on the Pacific atolls.

The Marshall Islands, site of 66 U.S. atmospheric tests from 1946 to 1958, will vote Sept. 7 on whether to approve a Compact of Free Association with the United States, ending the islands' 36-year trusteeship status.

The voters will also decide whether to accept a \$150-million trust fund as restitution for the weapons tests.

The U.S. government has acknowledged that approximately 200 people were exposed to nuclear fallout in a 1954 explosion, and several thousand others suffered personal or property damage as a result of the tests on the archipelago of 24 atolls.

The population of the islands is about 33,000.

Now, the judicial decisions in Los Angeles and Washington could persuade some islanders to vote in favor of the compact and trust fund, according to U.S. officials and islanders' representatives.

"They might conclude that the trend is against them in the courts," said James Berg, political adviser in the government's Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations.

A lawyer representing a group of Marshall islanders called the Washington decision a "partial victory," because it allowed some of the claims to proceed, but acknowledged that it could give the islanders "added incentive" to approve the compact and trust fund.

The U.S. government asserts that approval of the trust fund would nullify all cases in U.S. courts seeking damages from the tests. Lawyers for the islanders disagree.

In Washington, Judge Kenneth R. Harkins of the Court of Claims told lawyers for both sides earlier this month that he intended to dismiss all claims alleging that the U.S. illegally seized land to use for testing, according to court transcripts.

However, Judge Harkins said he would deny the government's motion to dismiss claims alleging that the government broke an implied contract obligating it to take adequate care of islanders affected by the testing.

Of the several billion dollars in damages being requested in the claims, at least half were based on the claim that the U.S. illegally took Marshall Islands property. A federal district court judge in

Los Angeles said Aug. 1 that he would rule against a group of islanders seeking damages from government contractors associated with the weapons testing program, according to government officials and lawyers for both sides.

U.S. officials contend that the \$150-million trust fund, plus large economic aid programs planned for the islands, are reasonable answers to the troubling legacy of nearly four decades of U.S. control over the islands.

Critics, however, say the trust fund is less than what the islanders are due.

The agreement, which guarantees an accumulated 18-year income of \$270 million, amounts to roughly \$5,200 per islander.

The economic effects of the 37-year trusteeship are pervasive.

According to a General Accounting Office report issued in January, the Marshalls "have been and remain dependent upon federal funds."

The Compact of Free Association would grant the islanders domestic sovereignty but would charge the United States with "full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters."

The focal point of the U.S. presence is a military base on Kwajalein atoll.

It includes a range for testing such long-range missiles as the MX and is to remain in American hands for at least 30 years, according to a separate agreement unaffected by the plebiscite.

Reagan Assailed on School Bill Veto

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Civil rights advocates and Chicago school officials have denounced President Ronald Reagan's veto of a bill that would have provided \$20 million to help desegregate Chicago's public schools.

They said Sunday that the veto showed a disparity between the president's actions and his recent statements declaring he was committed to civil rights, education and Hispanic concerns.

Robert C. Howard, special counsel to the Chicago Board of Education, which operates the nation's

third largest school system, said, "It is absolutely ironic that Reagan is down there campaigning for support of Hispanics in Texas, and that's where he chooses to announce he is vetoing a bill to help Hispanic and black children in Chicago."

The bill Mr. Reagan vetoed was approved by Congress about two weeks ago to fulfill a U.S. judge's order that the government find \$14.6 million to help desegregate Chicago schools this fall. Pending resolution of the case, the judge froze \$55 million allocated for other education programs across the country.

Mr. Reagan, who announced his veto Saturday, said he acted to keep judges from usurping the power of appropriating money that belonged to the legislative branch.

Of the 435,800 students in Chicago public schools, Mr. Howard said, 61 percent are black, 20 percent are Hispanic, 16 percent are white and 3 percent are Asian. Officials said black and Hispanic

children accounted for 90 percent of the enrollment in the schools that would have received aid.

"It's extremely disheartening," said Martha J. Jantha, a school board member and chairman of its desegregation committee. "Kids who are the most in need of help are the most hurt by the president's action."

The money was frozen in a ruling June 30 by U.S. District Judge Milton I. Shadur of Chicago, who said he wanted to insure that the funds would be available if needed in Chicago. Under a 1980 consent decree between the city and the U.S. government, Chicago agreed to take steps to desegregate its schools and the government agreed to "find and provide funds" to help.

The Reagan administration has cited Chicago's desegregation plan as a model of how to integrate urban schools without mandatory busing. But it has opposed court orders to help bring about desegregation by financing the upgrading of education in black and Hispanic neighborhoods.

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Poland has turned increasingly to its East-bloc partners for economic help and increased trade since Western credits began to dry up at the end of the 1970s and NATO states imposed economic sanctions.

New Enemy: Meetings

The dissident labor leader, Lech Walesa, indicated Monday that he supports a call by the outlawed Solidarity organization for a work slowdown next week in factories and shipyards, United Press International reported from Gdansk, Poland.

Returning to his job at the Lenin Shipyard after the first confrontation between the police and Solidarity supporters since martial law was lifted, Mr. Walesa predicted that Poles would continue their protests until the Communist regime opens talks with members of the union.

An anonymous group of Solidarity activists has urged a work slowdown from Aug. 22 to Aug. 31, unless the government backs down. About 5,000 mimeographed copies of a leaflet calling for the action reportedly have been distributed to shipyard workers since Friday.

"Their proposal," Mr. Walesa said, "is the only way out of this morass we're in." Mr. Walesa, who spoke to reporters before he entered the shipyard at 6 A.M., avoided giving his explicit support to the illegal slowdown call.

Karmal Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW — President Bahrak Karmal of Afghanistan left Moscow for Kabul on Monday after a monthlong vacation in the Soviet Union, Tass reported.

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Andropov Demands Shakeup in Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

saying that "we are obliged to make such changes in order to enter the new five-year period, so to say, fully armed." The new five-year span is due to begin in 1986.

Although he has repeatedly asserted that economic adjustments were "inevitable," Monday night's statement by Mr. Andropov was the most explicit on the subject and made it plain that all facets of this command economy are to be changed or adjusted, including the system itself.

It was particularly significant that Mr. Andropov, 69, made his speech before the party veterans, who comprise one of the groups most resistant to changes. Veterans, or party members with more than 30 years' tenure in the organization, account for nearly one-fourth of members of the ruling Central Committee.

He complained about the younger generations where "instances of parasitism, passivity in one's work and in the Soviet life, and lack of discipline" have become "conspicuous."

Mr. Andropov said youth should be educated in Communist ideals but conceded at the same time that the new generations might see things differently. "The young generation is not foreign to ours, it is just different," he said.

Earlier, Theodore Shabad of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

Moscow's drive for greater productivity in industry has centered renewed interest on a persistent scourge of the Soviet economy — the daily business meetings.

A recent Soviet book on conference etiquette finds that meetings are too frequent, too long and poorly prepared.

The message of the book's author, Boris N. Volgin, conveyed with a verve that is a far cry from the plodding style common to much Soviet writing, is: Avoid meetings whenever possible, but if they absolutely must be held, get the maximum benefit out of them.

Mr. Volgin's book, titled "Business Conferences," has been published by the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial

Production, which is attached to the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk. An interview with Mr. Volgin and excerpts from his book appeared in the June issue of EKO, a monthly journal of the institute, which has reached the United States.

"Conferences often serve as smoke screens," writes Mr. Volgin, a systems analyst and management expert. "They give the appearance of intense activity when, in fact, nothing happens."

"If the mood is deadly serious, and any attempt at a joke, smile or laugh is frowned upon or even cut off, watch out!" Mr. Volgin says. "Mirth not only helps move matters along, it is simply good for you."

He recommends tea instead of the mineral water and soft drinks that, together with the omnipresent green felt cloth, have for years been standard equipment on Soviet conference tables.

"One glass of tea," the author contends, "is of mental capacities by 10 percent within three-quarters of an hour, and at the height of the surge exceeds by three times any effect that might be derived from beer."

If meetings simply cannot be avoided, Mr. Volgin said, participants must at least be allowed to speak. The executive must be on guard against any sign of conformism, Mr. Volgin said, and encourage others to voice their ideas.

Commenting on the widespread Soviet practice of convening conferences in the manager's own well-appointed office, Mr. Volgin says: "That may be just fine for him, but hardly for those being invited in. The very setting underscores differences in status."

Practice Bomb Hits U.S. Ship

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — The U.S. guided missile destroyer Mahan sustained minor damage from a nonexplosive practice bomb dropped by a Navy A-6E intruder while the Mahan was towing a target sled in the Central Indian Sea, the navy disclosed Monday. No injuries were reported.

Swiss Troops Turn UN Headquarters Into Fort for Palestine Conference

United Press International

GENEVA — Swiss troops began laying rolls of barbed wire around the United Nations' European headquarters Monday in preparation for the conference on Palestine in two weeks.

It was the first time Swiss soldiers or barbed wire had been seen on the grounds of the Palais des Nations, built for the pre-war League of Nations and resplendent with trees, flowers and peacocks.

The detachment of troops was barricading the 4.7-kilometer (2.9-mile) perimeter of the Palais des Nations, which is UN extraterritorial property. Even past summit conferences did not rate such precautions.

The Swiss authorities are limiting each delegation to two bodyguards, who may carry handguns if their governments obtain written permission from the Geneva police. But guns are being banned from the conference site itself, which is in a new wing of the Palais des Nations.

"We have already prepared a special room outside the conference hall where guns must be checked in," a security official said.

ARTS / LEISURE

2 Grandes Dames Find Fame in Film

By Nan Robertson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two grand old women, plucked from their private lives, have left their marks on "Zelig," Woody Allen's latest hit movie.

The first does it in a matter of moments, in a single scene. A broadcaster is seated on a sofa, trying to charm a birdlike woman with piercing dark eyes. "What's it like to rise a medical genius?" he coos at the mother of Dr. Endora Fletcher, the psychiatrist who has succeeded in giving Woody Allen's "chameleon man" in "Zelig," a personality of his own. The mother turns her laser-beam gaze on the intruder and, in a few sharp words about how nasty her daughter and her husband really were, pulverizes the broadcaster and reduces the movie audience to helpless laughter.

Who is she? Her name is Jean Trowbridge and she is not a professional actress at all, as the critics believed. She is the 80-year-old widow of an Episcopal minister, and until the movie she hadn't spoken a line that wasn't her own since she graduated from Smith College in 1922.

"She's the funniest thing in the film," says Paula Herold, the talent scout who found her for Allen. The other grande dame to get rave notices in "Zelig" was Ellen Garrison, 82, who appears as the Dr. Endora Fletcher of today, Mia Farrow grown old. She, too, is not a professional actress.

Trowbridge has not yet seen herself in her fleeting cameo. She plans to do so as soon as she finishes summing in Maine and before her New York doorman drives her crazy with his questions about "Zelig." In real life, she is 90 pounds of pepper. On the telephone in Maine the first words out of her were, "This is ridiculous!"

She was finally persuaded to tell how Woody Allen had come into her life. A granddaughter, Sandra Kunhardt, happens to be a neighbor of Herold's in New York. Last year, when the desperate talent scout asked, "Do you know any 80-year-old who could play Mia Farrow's mother?" Kunhardt cried, "My grandmother!"

Trowbridge was recuperating from a spinal operation and is still only allowed to lie flat or walk, sitting for short periods. But she was game for the experience. She is a "terrific" Woody Allen fan, she says, "loved" his "Take the Money and Run," has committed lines from "Annie Hall" to memory and thinks Allen is a true gentleman in person.

But she found, while on location at the Rockefeller family estate in Pocantico Hills,

Record Crowds for Manet Show

PARIS — An exhibition of the works of Edouard Manet drew more visitors than any previous show of paintings in France, it was announced here. The exhibition, which opened April 23 and was extended by a week to close Aug. 8, drew 780,000 visitors, or an average daily attendance of 8,573, according to a statement by the Grand Palais museum. The gallery bookshop sold 76,000 catalogs during the exhibition. According to officials of the National Museums directorate, only the six-month showing in 1976 of the treasures of King Tutankhamen drew larger crowds.



Ellen Garrison (right) and Jean Trowbridge have left their mark on "Zelig."

New York, that "being in a movie is the slowest, most tedious, most exhausting thing I've ever known." Her back went out the day after the scene was shot, and she was taken once more to a hospital on a stretcher. "Charge it up to Woody Allen," she told her doctors.

She never told Allen about the aftermath, however. "I got \$350 for my bit part," she said over the telephone. "I took the money and ran."

Herold, also a Smith graduate, said the energetic octogenarian was captivating to know. "She's got a great career ahead of her as an actress," the scout said. But Trowbridge says she is busy enough with her three children, 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. "It's my first and only film, and my last," she said. "I'll admit I'm a ham, always was. I did a lot of stage acting at Smith and I was the song leader at my reunions there. Would you like to hear the songs?"

Without further ado, and in a voice that never wavered, she swung into "Oh, we were beautiful dolls, way back in '22; the clothes we wore would give Dior a fright; the stag lines staggered when we came in sight."

As for Ellen Garrison, Herold characterized her as "very authoritative and at ease in front of

a camera, with a lot of style and poise — both Garrison and Trowbridge are really wonderful." Garrison's son, Lloyd, said his mother hadn't appeared in a play "since she took a spear-carrying role in some archaic vehicle at Bryn Mawr."

In life, as on film, Garrison is aristocratic in manner, mien and voice. A New Yorker born and bred, she is a descendant of John Jay, first chief justice of the United States. His portrait, a huge copy of a Gilbert Stuart, dominates the living room of her Upper East Side apartment. She has been married since 1921 to Lloyd K. Garrison, a distinguished lawyer and scion of another celebrated American family. She was discovered through a friend at the Cosmopolitan Club who knew Juliet Taylor, the casting director for "Zelig."

Unlike Trowbridge, Garrison said: "I never go to the movies." Then she looked stricken. "Promise you won't tell. I wouldn't hurt Woody Allen for the world. He's sweet."

So far their unexpected participation in "Zelig" has not seemed to affect their lives drastically. But as more and more thousands see "Zelig," one of Allen's more acclaimed films, both Trowbridge and Garrison may become two famous faces of 1983.

Ethnic Joke Books Are Booming in U.S.

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Racial and ethnic jokes have landed in force on U.S. bookshelves under the imprint of such major paperback publishers as Ballantine Books, Bantam Books and Pocket Books. But even as the once-taboo volumes have begun to scale the best-seller lists, social historians are deploring them as a reflection of declining standards.

"All these terribly tasteless, disgusting books and films represent a breakdown of decency and of standards of taste," said the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Barbara W. Tuchman.

Publishers think critics are taking the books too seriously. "We're not interested in making any grand statements about American culture, but the books seem to have struck a chord because they are selling, and we haven't gotten any letters of protest," said Sandy Bodner, a spokesman for Ballantine, publisher of two best-selling collections.

Both "Truly Tasteless Jokes," published last year by Ballantine, and "Truly Tasteless Jokes Two," published recently, include chapters about blacks, Jews, Poles and white Protestants, as well as jokes about homosexuals, the handicapped and the blind.

The jokes are typically a paragraph or two in length. They use slang and often are filled with sexual references. They frequently employ ethnic and racial epithets. And the punch lines commonly depict members of minority groups as shiftless or stupid, or as "onive" or drunkards.

Both collections are on the mass-market best-seller lists of The New York Times, Publishers Weekly and The Washington Post. "Truly Tasteless Jokes" has been on the Times list for 20 weeks.

"Any books that sell this well have to appeal to everyone," said Sally Neal, the mass paperback humor buyer at B. Dalton, a nationwide U.S. book chain. They also inevitably spawn imitators. Already out or about to be published are such books as "Gross Jokes," "Outrageously Offensive Jokes" and "The Complete Book of Ethnic Humor."

Most of the writers of the books use pseudonyms. Both volumes of "Truly Tasteless Jokes" are attributed to Blanche Knott. The author of "Outrageously Offensive Jokes" is listed as Maude Thickett.

Critics have reacted for a variety of reasons. "There is a lot to make fun of, but not the foibles of human beings who have already suffered a lot," said John Hope Franklin, the James B. Duke Professor of History

at Duke University. "We should be coming to grips with the dignity of the human spirit, not embarrassing or shaming whole groups of people. The success of these so-called joke books is a sad testament to the taste of this country."

Jacqueline G. Wexler, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said: "I think it's the most wholesome thing in the world when ethnic groups laugh at themselves. But it's dangerous when someone else does it to you, because almost always there's an element of denigration."

The writers have a different interpretation. "When I published my first collection of Polish jokes 10 years ago," Larry Wilde said, "a Polish-American newspaper warned its readers in headlines not to buy the book; they said it was sick."

Wilde has since turned out 28 other joke books, including volumes on Italians, Jews and the Irish. He has written several volumes of Polish jokes, including the recently published "The Absolutely Last Official Polish Joke Book," and he said that he has rarely encountered a word of criticism about any but the first one.

When "All in the Family" first appeared on television, Wilde said, there were debates in churches and in the press about the propriety of the racial epithets it used. "It's salutary to laugh at ourselves," he said.

Wilde, who described himself as a Polish Jew who grew up in an Irish neighborhood, said the only people who objected to ethnic jokes

were "older people, who are less secure in their roots."

Jack Romanos, publisher of Bantam Books, said he also believed that the ethnic joke had become a respectable form of American humor. "We've come, as a culture from one basically segregated to one that is beginning to accept all groups, and humor has followed the same pattern," he said. "It's all intended in good fun."

Nevertheless, Bantam delayed the publication of Wilde's latest joke book, he said, because it was originally scheduled during the height of the Solidarity strike in Poland. "That's the one time we might have gotten a reaction," he said, "so we made a conscious decision not to publish until a year later."

Aloysius Mazewski, president of the Polish-American Congress, which represents about 3,000 Polish-American organizations, disagreed with Wilde. "The purpose of the jokes is to subject people to ridicule," he said. "They may not be harmful to adults, but I've seen children coming home crying, 'Are we really that dumb?' These jokes create an inferiority complex, even among children who laugh at them because they think it's sophisticated."

So far critics have been reluctant to do more than denounce the books.

Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said: "Part of it has to do with the self-consciousness that some have about seeming to stifle freedom of speech. I'm conscious as director of this

agency of my responsibility to be protective of the dignity of the minority group while simultaneously protecting the freedom of speech that is sometimes loud and vulgar. Frequently these are close calls."

Mazewski said: "I frankly think banning books is not right, that the answer lies in education, so that they'll die from lack of sales. On the other hand, maybe they should change the laws so that groups as well as individuals can sue for defamation, then authors won't be so free with their words."

Tuchman said she recognized that the popularity of such jokes probably stemmed more from a desire to shock than from an increase in bigotry.

But others said that bigotry could well be lurking just below the surface. "Everybody else makes jokes about other people," said Dr. Martin Grotjahn, professor emeritus of psychiatry at the University of Southern California and the author of "Beyond Laughter," a book on the symbolism of jokes. "But in all jokes there is a disguised aggression, and racial jokes could be an invitation to racial hatred."

Grotjahn said he would particularly advise against a non-Jew telling a joke about Jews or a white telling a joke about blacks. And one publisher said that he would issue a volume of black jokes only if the author were Richard Pryor, Bill Cosby, Eddie Murphy or another well-known black.

But Franklin at Duke University disagreed. "I wouldn't accept jokes swept up from the gutter by Richard Pryor any more than from Blanche Knott," he said.

Was Mozart Poisoned? Suspect #2

By Carl Hartman
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — It was Süssmayr who gave him the poison, not Salieri, says a man who has made a long and deeply felt study of the victim.

The victim was Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, one of the world's greatest composers. He died in Vienna early on the morning of Dec. 5, 1791, at the age of 35. The cause of his death remains unclear.

It has long been speculated that he was poisoned by Antonio Salieri, a rival composer. The theory is the dramatic pivot of Peter Shaffer's popular play "Amadeus."

But another idea comes from Vittorio Negri, a conductor who began his career at the Mozarteum in the composer's native Salzburg. He suggests that the poisoner may have been Mozart's pupil, Franz Xaver Süssmayr.

"Süssmayr was the lover of Mozart's wife, Constanze,"

Negri acknowledges that his evidence is circumstantial:

• Constanze is generally thought to have been un-

faithful. Biographers like her much less than Mozart seemed to.

• Süssmayr was her constant companion at the spa of Baden when Mozart could not be with her. He was more a family friend than a pupil, a constant butt of what seem to be friendly jibes in Mozart's affectionate letters to his wife. He was at Mozart's deathbed and at the funeral service — with Salieri.

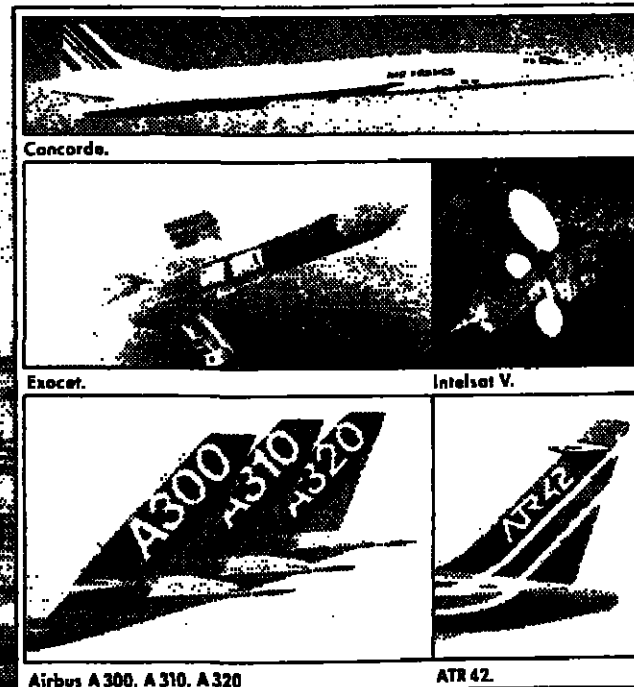
• Constanze's youngest son was named Franz Xaver — a name he repudiated in later life — and he seems to have been conceived at a time when Mozart was away.

• Constanze's attitude toward Süssmayr was ambiguous. She and her second husband, the Danish diplomat Georg Nikolaus Nissen, tried to obliterate Süssmayr's name from many of Mozart's letters — not always with success. She claimed to have been angry with Süssmayr at the time of Mozart's death, but eventually asked him to complete the composer's last great unfinished work, the Requiem, as Mozart apparently wanted him to do.

Negri was here for his Washington debut at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, leading the National Symphony Orchestra in the Brandenburg concertos of Johann Sebastian Bach.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Brazil and the Debts

Tension is rising between the Latin American debtors and their creditors. There is a strong inclination in Washington to assume that everything will work out adequately in time, as the world's economic recovery raises exports and Latin America's ability to pay. Maybe so. But there is increasing reason to think that recovery will not operate soon enough to avert fearful political strains on Latin governments. The most illuminating case, and the most important, is Brazil.

To avoid default on its gigantic foreign debts Brazil has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a loan, but the negotiations have been difficult and the tentative agreement last week is not likely to be formally accepted by the IMF before October. Meanwhile, in Brazil there is increasing discussion of a moratorium on debt payments and grounds that changes in the world economy have made the present burden, and the IMF's lending conditions, unreasonably onerous.

When it lends, the IMF properly and necessarily sets conditions requiring the borrower to get its economy in balance. The question is how far to go. Brazil had been indexing wages to the inflation rate; that is always a formula for trouble, but it was an established custom. The government has now scaled the indexation back to cover only 80 percent of wages. In a country where the inflation rate is in the range of 150 percent a year, that is bitterly unpopular. The IMF also believes that the government must move directly on spending and monetary policy to get that tremendous inflation rate down. That is good advice, and in a stable

world economy there would not be much doubt about Brazil's ability to adopt it.

Unfortunately, stability is in short supply and interest rates have been rising as the recovery begins. Since most of Brazil's debt is financed at floating rates, the effect of this increase on the country's foreign obligations is immediate. In contrast, the benefits of recovery for Brazil's exports, and its ability to pay, will come along much more slowly.

Brazil has good reasons to avoid any sort of default or moratorium on its debt payments. It has a strong economy, it is in a process of rapid industrialization, and, like the advanced countries, it requires access to world markets. Default on debt jeopardizes the whole network of international credit on which its trade depends. But as interest rates rise there comes a point at which conventional adjustment and repayment policies are no longer realistic. The recent rate increases may now have brought Brazil close to that point.

It is time for the IMF and the commercial banks to consider alternatives that could reduce current interest payments, for Brazil and perhaps other debtors, until the world recovery and the revival of their export trade are further advanced. Any agreement of that sort would have to be acceptable on both sides; it cannot be imposed on the banks. But it would be infinitely preferable to have the initiative come sooner, from Washington and New York, rather than later, from Latin capitals besieged by the political reaction to economic failure and disappointed hope.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Then Gelli Got Away

You owe it to yourself not to miss the latest in the Gelli scandal. Some scandals are more interesting than others. This one is world class. Shadowy financier mysteriously disappears from high-security Swiss prison cell. Vanished prisoner was grand master of outlawed Masonic lodge in Italy. Far-right political connections. Traces of blood in empty cell.

Was he kidnapped? No. A guard in the Swiss prison admits helping him escape and make his way to the French border. He was to have faced a hearing within a few days on an extradition request from Italy, where he is charged with fraud, extortion and involvement in terrorist activities. Italian politicians assert that this elegant escape proves that the secret lodge known as Propaganda-2 is still in operation and that its tentacles are everywhere.

The lodge was exposed in the spring of 1981 when Italian magistrates searched a building belonging to Mr. Gelli and found a list of nearly a thousand alleged members. It included two cabinet ministers, several dozen politicians, and high officers of the armed forces and secret services. Mr. Gelli disappeared, evidently going into hiding in Latin America; he had lived previously in Argentina, where he had associated with Juan Peron and his supporters. The Italian government fell.

Mr. Gelli seems to have been using his connections to funnel enormous amounts of

European money into Latin America, some of it possibly into neo-fascist politics there. The vehicle was the Banco Ambrosiano of Milan, whose chairman, Roberto Calvi, was found a year ago hanged under a London bridge — perhaps a suicide, perhaps not.

The bank failed, revealing losses in the range of a billion dollars in inadequately secured loans to Latin American borrowers, some of them shells. The Vatican's bank, it then developed, had endorsed some of those loans. Mr. Gelli came into public view again last fall when he was arrested in a Geneva bank while trying to obtain the release from a numbered account of some \$50 million.

The development of this case is an indicator, among many others, of the rising competence and independence of law enforcement in Italy. For several decades after Mussolini's fall, Italians understandably chose to keep their police divided, underpowered and on a short leash. But in the 1970s terrorism and organized crime persuaded them that the tradition of weak enforcement was getting dangerous. The quality of police work began to change. When prosecutors and investigators keep doggedly pursuing a case that cuts as close to as many established interests as this one, that is a very good sign. As for Mr. Gelli, the Italian, Swiss and French police hope to be seeing him soon.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vega Suppositions

A satellite-borne telescope recently spied the bright star Vega and made a startling discovery: It is encircled by a cloud of matter that may be a solar system. That is a nudge toward supposing that we may not be the universe's only focus of life. If life evolved once it can presumably evolve elsewhere, given suitable niches such as water-laden planets.

No other solar systems can be seen by Earth-bound telescopes through the fog of Earth's atmosphere. That the satellite-borne telescope should stumble on one in checking

its instruments is a rebuke to the skeptics. If Vega, one of the sun's closest neighbors, has planets, so, probably, do many of the galaxy's hundred billion stars. At least some should be hospitable to the evolution of life.

But Vega, say astronomers, is only a billion years old, a quarter of Earth's age and probably too young to have life-bearing planets. That telescope's infrared eye should quit checking out the starlets of the firmament and look for older stars with longer tales to tell.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Busy Weekend for Zia

It has been quite a weekend for Pakistan's military dictator, President Zia ul-Haq. On Friday he announced national elections to be held in just over 18 months' time. On Sunday he let it be known that his country is ready to return to the Commonwealth fold after an 11-year absence. The immediate reason for this flurry of activity is his desire to pre-empt a civil disobedience campaign by the opposition alliance. More generally, President Zia is desperately anxious to do something which appears to legitimize and sanitize his rule.

In the past the president has been both prompt and efficient in subduing political dissidence. He has been able to exploit the per-

sonal divisions among the leaders of Pakistan's banned political parties and he has not been slow to lock up those who he believes represent a threat of any kind to his regime. In the past few weeks more than 150 political opponents have been rounded up and thrown in jail.

It is uncertain that the promised election will ever take place, or that if it does it will represent an honest test of public opinion. In the six years since President Zia seized power by coup d'état from Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom he subsequently hanged after a show trial, he has twice canceled previously scheduled elections on the grounds that the results might not be "positive" for the country.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Shah's Forces Progressing
TEHERAN — To obtain authentic information on events in Tabriz is now almost impossible, but it is clear that the government troops are slowly getting the upper hand over the Nationalists, despite a stubborn resistance. The success of the Shah's forces is causing much concern to many influential Persians there, at heart reactionaries but who were forced at the point of a revolver to throw in their lot with the Nationalists. These people fear that they may suffer dire penalties when order is restored. The population of Tabriz is panic-stricken, and many people are faced with total ruin. The troops sent to reinforce Zerbafan's men, instead of helping to crush the revolt, set to work to pillage the houses.

1933: 'Wheel' Puzzle in the Rockies
OMAHA, Nebraska — Scientists from France, Belgium, Spain, China, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Canada, Scotland and England are among a party of forty geologists who will be in the Rocky Mountains this month to investigate what many claim to be the oldest man-made monument in the world. The ancient monument is the Medicine Wheel, a vast stone group atop a peak of the Big Horn Mountains. It is in the shape of a perfect wheel. The crowning mystery of the Medicine Wheel consists of two smaller monuments thought to represent the constellations of the Southern Cross. These constellations have not been visible in Wyoming for more than 10,000 years.

A Reagan Moratorium On Testing?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Now is a good time for President Reagan to seize the initiative by declaring a six-month moratorium on nuclear testing and by challenging the Soviet Union to do the same.

The new grain agreement, compromise in the East-West negotiations at Madrid and some useful give-and-take in the START talks lead administration officials to believe that the long deterioration of Soviet-American relations has been halted.

A moratorium proposal would be all but foolproof because if the Russians didn't follow suit America could resume testing at the end of the six months with very little loss; or if either side violated the arrangement the other could begin testing again. At present the two powers conduct only about 50 nuclear tests a year, about evenly divided between them.

There is solid precedent. From 1959 to 1962 Moscow and Washington suspended all nuclear tests during negotiations for a test ban treaty. The moratorium ended when France, not a party to the agreement, conducted a test; the Russians resumed testing and the United States followed. But in 1963 a limited test ban treaty, ruling out all but underground testing, was signed by the superpowers and has since been observed.

What might now be achieved beyond a new moratorium, if the Russians accepted the challenge, is problematical; but the possibilities are attractive. Soviet-American relations could be eased. With a better sense of good faith on both sides, progress in both sets of arms control talks might be stimulated. That conceivably could bring about a deal making it unnecessary to deploy U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in Europe in December, as scheduled; at the least, public opposition to the Pershing-2s in West Germany and elsewhere might be muted by a test moratorium.

Politically, a six-month moratorium proposed by Mr. Reagan and accepted by Yuri Andropov should help clear the way to a 1984 summit conference between the two leaders — an idea toward which the White House seems to be edging anyway. Even if no further breakthrough on arms control developed, such a summit might produce at least an extension of the moratorium.

A test moratorium, particularly if it ultimately were extended, would be vastly important in itself. Without testing, neither side can develop new weapons or improve old ones; a qualitative freeze on nuclear armaments would be established, and therefore a more stable nuclear balance.

Ample evidence exists that a moratorium on underground testing can be effectively verified by national means — probably more effectively than an arms control treaty. In fact, in negotiations with the Carter administration for a comprehensive test ban (CTB) treaty Moscow actually agreed for the first time to on-site inspections and to seismic monitoring stations on Soviet territory.

That promising treaty was never completed, owing to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to the predictable opposition of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Nuclear Weapons Laboratories.

A year ago Mr. Reagan announced that he was no longer pursuing a CTB treaty — although both the United States and the Soviet Union have been committed for 20 years, by the limited test ban treaty of 1963, to seek a comprehensive test ban.

That is the problem, of course, with the idea of a new moratorium. Without nuclear testing Mr. Reagan cannot carry out the enormous nuclear buildup he has undertaken in order to overcome the nuclear superiority he insists — without evidence or the concurrence of the Joint Chiefs — that the Russians have achieved.

The New York Times.

Arguments Against Nuclear Civil Defense

By Admiral Noel Gayler

WASHINGTON — Advocates of civil defense programs have been emphasizing "crisis relocation planning" as the way to prepare for a nuclear war. Under such a plan, roughly half of the U.S. population could allegedly be evacuated in a few days from urban and other "high-risk" areas to rural areas.

Proponents of civil defense generally make their case with certain arguments that I believe are mistaken: That civil defense would save lives. I believe that it would not, and that it might in fact cost lives.

That it would put the United States in

a less vulnerable position. I believe that it cannot, and may in fact put it in a more vulnerable position.

That it would serve as a deterrent to attack, and may therefore reduce the chance of nuclear war. On the contrary, I believe that it would invite an attack from an opponent at a time of the opponent's choosing.

That it would lead to a faster economic recovery after a major nuclear exchange. When half the nation is dead and the other half is injured and sick, it is absurd to believe that sur-

vivors would concern themselves with the state of industrial equipment.

That America has to match whatever the Soviets do. I believe that "always matching the Russians" is seldom a good or sufficiently sophisticated rationale for determining defense needs. The Soviets make mistakes too, and their civil defense program is a turkey, as they now realize.

Here is what is wrong with civil defense in my view.

It won't work against nuclear attack. Not only are there enough nuclear warheads for direct hits on every military target and on every city and village, but enough as well for every relocation area in the United States — or in the Soviet Union. And if an opponent believes that he doesn't have enough warheads, all he has to do is build some more.

Fallout shelters are impracticable. Deep shelters would become deep tombs. As for the suggestion that effective simple shelters can be hastily constructed, how long would you and your family be able to live in a hole in the ground covered with two doors and three feet of earth? How would you dig a shelter in the frozen ground of winter if you were in New York or Chicago or Moscow?

Evacuation of major cities in any reasonable length of time would be impracticable also. It would invite attack during evacuation, thus increasing casualties. And any evacuation area could become a target.

Civil defense generates a mind-set toward nuclear war. Just as the United States regards the Soviet Union's civil defense plans as a threat, as evidence that the Soviet Union is preparing for nuclear attack, so the Soviet Union regards American civil defense preparations would generate "requirements" for even more Soviet warheads, just as Soviet civil defense generates "requirements" for more on the American side.

It has no military utility. America has real military needs that are not now being met. Neither the building of more nuclear weapons nor civil defense would do anything to meet these needs. Civil defense proposals do not belong in a military program.

It's wasteful. With the best intentions in the world, every civil defense program the United States has ever

had, however well administered, has turned into a fiasco. For the U.S. government or major American corporations to spend a lot of money on expensive shelter programs or mass evacuation schemes in these tough financial times is senseless.

It's a dangerous illusion. I have no confidence in the kinds of contrived situations that a certain school of analysts is so fond of.

Real war does not resemble a game of master-level chess, in which each move invites a logical countermove. In a real battle, confusion reigns, communication is difficult or impossible, and clear thinking is obscured by terror and agony.

Yet these theorists propose, in their bloodless, analytic fashion, to predict the course of a war that would be a thousand times more terrible than any we have ever seen.

I say that's nonsense. We are deceiving ourselves. It's no wonder that the Soviet Union has been led to believe that American intentions are aggressive, even though they are not.

All across the United States, thousands of people have voiced their objections to these grandiose and expensive schemes to evacuate millions of civilians to rural areas on only a few days' notice. Common sense has led those Americans to understand that such plans are unworkable and unrealistic.

While those citizens continue to support both America's real defense needs and its emergency planning for localized natural disasters such as floods, fires and earthquakes, they properly recognize that civil defense offers no meaningful protection against the horrors of nuclear war.

More citizens must speak out so that the illusions of civil defense may be put to rest. Without such distractions, we can get on with the business of considering more realistic solutions to the grave problem of the threat of nuclear war.

Before his retirement the writer served as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific from 1972 to 1975. He has also served as director of the National Security Agency and as deputy director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff. This column was adapted for the Los Angeles Times from testimony presented before the arms control subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

When Both the Bidders Lose at a Stupid Game

By Samuel Gorovitz

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — I've been auctioning off some dollar bills lately and making a tidy profit. And along the way I've had some thoughts about the nuclear arms race, bidding, higher and higher.

I take bids in multiples of 5 cents; the auction is over when there has been no new bid for 30 seconds. The dollar goes to the highest bidder. The only unusual rule is that the second-highest bidder must also pay the amount of his bid — and he gets nothing.

Invariably the bidding starts low, rapidly increases and narrows to two competitors. When it approaches a dollar, the apparent runner-up will bid a dollar-plus. This propels the bidding higher, still, for it is better to pay \$1.05 for a \$1 bill than to hand over 95 cents for nothing. And so it goes. The bidding always goes well above \$1, sometimes as high as \$5 or \$6.

How can otherwise reasonable people be led so easily to compete with one another for the opportunity to make an obviously unreasonable expenditure?

The phenomenon, known as entrapment, has been studied in its various forms by cognitive psychologists concerned with how people make judgments and choose actions. Entrapment is one form of escalation, and we encounter it often when we find ourselves investing more than we think makes sense in pursuit of some objective.

In a dollar auction, bidders are first motivated by the prospect of a bargain. But the final two bidders are driven toward an increasingly stupid purchase by the fear of coming in second, and by motives such as the desire to prevail in competition and to punish the competitor whose tenacity accounts for the worsening situation.

The only effective way to beat the auctioneer is through cooperation — the players must agree to limit the bidding. They can then gain a genuine bargain and share the benefits. But, typically, that realization comes too late, and the game goes on until one of the final bidders comes to his senses, accepts his loss and stops.

I know that the issues in nuclear defense policy are vastly more com-

plex. Cries for unilateral disarmament are hopelessly naive, the quest for ever greater firepower is manifestly futile and the middle ground seems intractably intricate. The complexity of the problems of arms control is well documented in the recently published report of the Harvard Nuclear Study Group. Yet, as I try to grapple with that complexity, my mind keeps returning to the dollar auction, as if there were a message there.

The Harvard report concludes that arms control, if it is pursued wisely, "can save money as well as enhance our security. It should be seen as a part of a national security policy that is as important as the defense budget." Yet, incredibly, "the annual budget for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is lower than the cost of two F-16 fighter aircraft."

Admiral Noel Gayler, a former director of the National Security Agency and onetime commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, has argued eloquently and persuasively that "there is no sensible military use for any of our nuclear forces: intercontinental, theater or tactical."

In his call for deep cuts in America's nuclear arsenal, he speaks with vigorous pursuit of arms control and other negotiations, he offers a refreshing view of the prospects of breaking out of our entrapment and avoiding disaster. Surely, even in the thick of competition, we should listen to those who have been able to step back and see rationally for what it is.

I do not endorse overly simplistic solutions to the problems of arms control. But the case seems compelling that there is an urgent need to invest many times over our investment in arms control efforts and our commitment to their success. Controlling the costly and dangerous proliferation of nuclear weapons will require the same national resolve that made their development possible in the first place. Anything less is lunacy.

Anyone care to bid on a \$0?

The writer is a professor of philosophy at the University of Maryland. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

AMERICAN WAYS

About Brains and Running

By Dick West

WASHINGTON — Edwin Paget, a retired professor who keeps his own gray matter oxygenated by running up Pikes Peak, has received yet another setback in his campaign to make brain scans mandatory for U.S. presidential candidates.

In his latest appeal for congressional support, Professor Paget was rebuffed by a senator from his own home state. "The presumption that anyone seeking public office is mentally impaired unless proved otherwise by a machine is not one that would be acclaimed very widely among politicians," he quotes Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican, as denouncing.

Professor Paget's offer, or threat, to debate his brain-scan proposal was previously rejected, or ignored, by the candidates themselves.

Like Senator Helms, I readily concede that my medical expertise is limited. I therefore cannot confirm with any confidence Professor Paget's contention that brain scans would reveal whether the brains of politicians are getting enough oxygen.

There have been times, I confess, when I have had serious doubts about the mental acuity of certain senators, not to mention assorted presidential candidates. As to whether they might improve their thinking process by running up a 14,000-foot mountain, I am not prepared to say.

Professor Paget has run up Pikes

Peak more times than Harold Stassen has run for president. Now past 80, he taught speech and drama at North Carolina State University for 39 years and has been summering in Colorado for almost that long. He is expected to make his 1,000th running ascent this month.

Although I am somewhat doubtful that oxygen infusions would do much to raise the IQ levels of America's presidential candidates, I do feel strongly about presumptions.

We seem quite willing to make presumptions about motorists who drive after drinking. If, as has been happening in some places, it is seemingly to stop traffic to administer breath tests to drivers, then I see nothing wrong with requiring presidential candidates to have brain scans.

A drunken driver may very well cause traffic accidents, but he would be unlikely to get the country inadvertently involved in a war.

I say we should be underwriting research to determine what effect oxygen has on the brain. Should a sobering effect be detected, perhaps motorists who are convicted of driving while intoxicated could be sentenced to run up Pikes Peak.

Perhaps Professor Paget wouldn't mind sharing his mountain path with tippy car pools. Chances are the path is nowhere near as crowded as the path to the White House.

United Press International.

Refugees From Indochina: Fleeing 'the Headmasters'

By William Shawcross

BANGKOK — In the first six months of this year 16,865 boat people arrived in various Southeast Asian countries. The summer monsoon, which blows boats in the direction of Hong Kong, began in May.

Most of those coming to Hong Kong are peasants from northern Vietnam who do not meet the requirements most governments have set down for resettlement. They have no relatives in Western countries and lack any other connections.

There are close to 13,000 boat people in Hong Kong now. To discourage this influx, the Hong Kong government has started to lock them up in prison camps.

Some 3,500 boat people are in these so-called "closed camps." Conditions are wretched. Some dormitories hold up to 250 people crowded into small metal cages stacked on top of each other. There are unheated in winter and unventilated in summer.

Hong Kong officials say that unlike most Southeast Asian countries the crown colony has never denied asylum to any refugee. But they say the rate of resettlement out of Hong Kong is now so low that they must try to discourage new arrivals.

For those boat people who head for Thailand or Malaysia, the hazards of piracy are still dreadful. In some months every boat reaching shore has been attacked at least once. Many are attacked several times. Multiple rapes are standard. Murders and abductions are constant.

No one knows how many Vietnamese have died, but the numbers must run into thousands. Every day the sea washes up bodies on Thai beaches that have been mutilated by the attacks of both humans and sharks.

Yet since 1979 only 27 Thai pirates have been arrested, tried and convicted.

ed. The anti-piracy program — patrol boats, decoy boats and spotter planes — has helped, but not enough.

Cambodian refugees are in an even more desperate situation. There are presently about 75,000 of them in UNHCR camps in Thailand, most of them in Kao I Dang.

In 1980, when there were 130,000 Cambodians in Thailand, this was the largest city of Cambodians in the world. Then it bustled with activity, and there was some sort of hope. Now it is desolate. Refugees are not allowed to receive money from relatives abroad, and there is now no market in the camp.

The Thai government wants to make the place unattractive to induce people to return to the border a few miles away. That today is a dismal place, as barren as the policies that almost all governments are conducting toward Cambodia.

In 1979, when famine was thought to be sweeping Cambodia, about half a million Cambodians, encouraged by Voice of America broadcasts, fled for food and relative sanctuary to the border. Those who have not wished to return to live under Vietnamese control have been forced to become part of the anti-Vietnamese resistance that has been built up in the temporary camps along the border by all those countries opposing Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, notably China and Thailand, with Western support. There are now about 25,000 Khmer Rouge communist troops along the border and 20,000 non-communist soldiers together with their families. The rest — no one knows how many — are civilians trapped there.

In the face of Vietnamese refusal to

reach a negotiated settlement that would end the occupation, it has been Thai government policy to increase the human buffer along the border.

Since 1980 almost 32,000 people have been persuaded, or forced, by the Thais to leave the relative security of the Kao I Dang camp for the far more dangerous border area.

A desperate competition for food and shelter has been going on since the Relief Organization (UNBRO) and medical programs run by such groups as the American Refugee Committee, health and sanitary conditions are miserable. People are suffering from malaria, respiratory infections, malnutrition, diarrhea, measles and a host of other complaints.

Nowhere on the border is safe. Almost all sectors have been mined by one or other group of combatants over the years, resulting in hundreds of civilian victims. In the first four dry-season months of this year Vietnamese attacks on border camps killed hundreds of people, wounded thousands and uprooted 90,000.

The Thai army at first refused to allow people to move out of the line of fire into Thailand, but then at the urging of the UNBRO and the ICRC, which is active along the border, the Thai army allowed some of them a few kilometers into Thailand — on condition that they be returned to some other border site.

In April I visited Red Hill, barely 3 miles from the border. Some 20,000 people had been brought there from Phnom Chat, a Khmer Rouge camp, when it was attacked by Vietnamese troops. After complicated negotiations with the ICRC, Thailand had authorized this temporary sanctuary, but only on the strict condition that

all the people return to the border when the immediate fighting ended.

When I was there, Khmer Rouge communist soldiers were wandering around in bright green clothing that China has recently supplied. I talked to a refugee who had been tricked into leaving Kao I Dang in the belief that his wife was at the border. Now he was desperate to get away. "I don't want to go back. I am afraid to die," he said. "My children are do not want to go back. But the Khmer Rouge soldiers will make them."

ICRC representatives estimated that about a third of the people at Red Hill wanted to escape from the Khmer Rouge. Soon after my visit some 2,000 people delivered petitions to the ICRC imploring protection. One group begged not to be sent back to "the Khmer Rouge headmasters." Others asked for resettlement in the

West. But no one was allowed to escape being returned to the border.

It is Vietnam's policies at home and in Cambodia that are the primary cause of the boat people's flight and the dreadful stalemate along the Thai-Cambodian border. But the continued misery and warfare in Indochina are a legacy of the entire war in Indochina, in which the United States played such a major role.

Today there are still thousands of people who left their countries in search of what they understood to be a promise of some sort of refuge, or freedom, in the West. It fits the Western democracies that these people should instead be imprisoned in Hong Kong or pushed back to the bloody no-man's-land between Cambodia and Thailand.

This is the second of two articles excerpted from *The Washington Post*. The writer, author of *"Sideshow,"* recently completed a book about how the world deals with man-made disasters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Chad, a Tall Order

As a collector of journalistic non sequiturs, I was fascinated by Alex Rondos's column, "The Case Against American Intervention in Chad" (HT, Aug. 8). It gets my prize for the month, if not the year.

For most of his article Mr. Rondos argues that no outside force can determine events in Chad for any length of time, and that we are in error in trying. Then he concludes that the way to prevent Libyan meddling would be for the United States to take "a disinterested lead in ensuring

a measure of political justice and economic equity in that country."

GRANT E. MOUSER 34,
U.S. Consul General, Hamburg

The Wrong Term?

Debra Weiner, in "What's Brewing in Kenya?" (HT, Aug. 5), refers to women "tearing a number of men." As the male capability is easily destroyed by stress, is this not a case of journalistic illiteracy, with the writer thoughtlessly using the wrong term?

MONIQUE DE PERRIN,
Monaco

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1952-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

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Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISON
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORRIS
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONWAY
Associate Editor: SAMUEL AIT

PHILIP M.

NYSE Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,340,000	225 1/4	224 3/4	225 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,100,000	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	+ 1/4
GE	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	800,000	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	+ 1/8
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Amgen	500,000	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	400,000	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	300,000	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	+ 1/8
Amgen	200,000	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	+ 1/8

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Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Monday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 83,260,000

Prev. Vol. 71,570,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Hoechst Says Earnings Gained 44% in First Half on 1.2% Sales Increase

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Hoechst said Monday that it expects the improved results recorded for the first half of 1983 to continue. In an interim statement to shareholders, Hoechst reported a 44 percent increase in first-half group pretax profit to 804 million Deutsche marks (\$296 million) from the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 1.2 percent to 18.14 billion DM. But the big chemicals concern said the 44 percent rise in pretax earnings was from a weak first half in 1982.

Hoechst said sales were particularly improved in Asia, North America and Africa. European companies also had higher turnover in local currencies, but because of foreign-exchange fluctuations there was a slight decline when converted into DM.

J.S. Big 3 Automakers' Sales Up 40%

DETROIT (UPI) — Sales for the Big Three U.S. automakers jumped 40 percent in the first 10 days of August, led by Chrysler Corp.'s 51 percent increase, the companies said Monday. The companies had nine days in the period to sell cars this year, eight last year. This accounts for a disparity in some sales figures. The top three companies sold a total of 171,252 autos in early August, up 40 percent on a daily rate basis from 108,679 last year. Ford Motor Co. reported a 46.9 percent increase on a daily rate basis for the first 10 days. General Motors Corp. reported a 35.8 percent increase on a daily rate basis during the period.

Saudi Five-Year Plan Seen Unaffected

RIYADH (UPI) — Saudi Arabia's development plan for 1985-90 is unlikely to be hindered by the current weakness in the world oil market, Saudi Arabia's deputy planning minister, Hussein Sagini, said Monday. He said oil revenue during the life of the five-year plan, the country's fourth, is not expected to fall below current levels, based on a benchmark price of \$29 a barrel and Saudi production of about five million barrels a day.

Terms of the plan have not been announced, but spending on infrastructure is expected to fall from the levels of previous plans, which accounted for 49.6 percent of the spending in the second plan and 35.5 percent in the third. Science and technology are expected to receive more attention in the plan, which is expected to seek to diversify revenue sources, and streamline subsidy policies, Mr. Sagini said.

Bolivia to Be Tin Group's 4th Member

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Bolivia was to join the Association of In Producing Countries Monday, diplomatic sources said Monday. A Bolivian government representative was to sign an agreement in Bangkok formally making Bolivia the fourth member of the group, the sources said. The other members are Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, which account for more than 73 percent of the world's tin production. Bolivia produces more than 16 percent of the world's tin.

The three Southeast Asian producers formed the association in Bangkok on June 17, the purpose of which is to aim for higher tin prices and intensify research, development and marketing of tin. World tin consumption has dropped to about 160,000 tons annually from about 200,000 in 1974.

J.S. Holdings in Glaxo Reach 20%

LONDON (Reuters) — U.S. investors now hold about 20 percent of Glaxo Holdings' ordinary shares, apparently as a result of the company's introduction of new drugs, market sources said Monday.

A large part of the shares are held through American Depository Receipts (ADRs) held through Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, which has 60.1 million shares, or 16.4 percent, as of Aug. 10, a Glaxo spokesman said.

Investors reportedly see exciting prospects for Glaxo's Zantac ulcer drug, which recently introduced on the U.S. market. A new antibiotic called Fortum is expected to be introduced in Europe later this year.

Singapore's Growth Put At Up to 7%

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy is expected to grow by 6 percent to 7 percent this year, much better than had earlier been predicted, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Monday.

Addressing a National Day rally, Mr. Lee said that his forecast is based on the assumption that the United States would continue its economic recovery.

Singapore recorded a growth rate of 6.3 percent last year, the lowest since 1974. Mr. Lee earlier had said Singapore's growth rate might drop below 4 percent in 1983.

Mr. Lee said Singapore's performance for the first half of this year was more than fair, growing at an annual 5.6 percent rate, down from a growth rate of 6.9 percent in the year-earlier period.

Mr. Lee said that in the first half, manufacturing, external trade and tourism all showed declines. But Singapore managed to maintain its growth by increasing construction and banking and financial services, he added.

Mr. Lee said Singapore would reach its maximum potential in the next 10 to 20 years, when the effects of its current drive for better education and higher productivity will be felt.

Singapore has concentrated much of its planning on making the island nation, which has few natural resources, a high-technology center, with particular emphasis on computers and software.

USAir Schedules Eurobond Issue

LONDON — USAir Inc. is raising \$50 million through a 15-year convertible Eurobond issue, sole lead manager Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International said Monday.

The coupon on the issue is fixed at 7 percent, and the conversion price at \$34.875, representing a 10.28 percent premium over Friday's USAir closing price of \$31.625 a share.

Issued through an overseas finance subsidiary, the bond is callable before 1986 only if the stock price is 130 percent of the \$34.875 conversion price.



Lee Kuan Yew

U.K. Government, Firms 'Seconding' Employees Most Praise Loans of Personnel From Public Sector to Private, and Vice Versa

By Merida Welles
New York Times Service

LONDON — After 18 years in the Department of the Environment, Peter Brown, 35, felt trapped. So he persuaded the government to lend him for a couple of years to the London Enterprise Agency, a nonprofit advisory organization supported by 11 large companies that are seeking to create jobs throughout the city.

His temporary post benefited all concerned: Mr. Brown got a refreshing break in his career, new skills and, upon his return to the government, a promotion with a 15-percent raise. The agency got a finance director it could not otherwise have afforded. The government got a more experienced civil servant.

Such personnel loans, known as "secondment" (the accent is on the second syllable), are becoming increasingly common in the public and private sectors in Britain. In an attempt to take advantage of their skills, individuals are moved from government to private industry, or vice versa, for a limited time. Usually, the main employers continue to pay the seconded salaries while they are away.

"Secondment is accepted by individuals and companies here as a first-class idea," said Harold Williams, manager of the human resources division at P.A. International, a leading management-consulting firm. "And it has grown particularly fast during the recession."

The largest pool of full-time seconded — about 300 of an estimated 1,500 in Britain — can be found in the enterprise agencies. In the past 18 months, the number of these agencies has more than tripled, to 110, and by the end of next year almost 100 more are expected to be functioning.

Secondment, in the 10 years since it began, has not been without problems. Some companies have sent out mediocre or abrasive workers. In addition, companies that continue to pay seconded salaries can face prohibitive costs, despite tax changes introduced by the government last year.

Re-entry can also be difficult. The seconded, by the time they return, have sometimes developed a sharpened sense of independence. And the companies, which generally guarantee the seconded a job suitable to their experience and at least as senior as the one they left, sometimes have trouble placing them.

Still, the benefits of secondment, it is widely agreed, far outweigh its limitations. The enterprise agencies and local community leaders say

that bankers, accountants, marketing advisers, engineers and other specialists, usually from the private sector, are needed to counsel new small businesses, to help in the effort to regenerate inner cities and to support such social services as youth-training programs.

Most of the seconded are either mid-career executives seeking to enhance their prospects or those nearing retirement. In some cases, it is agreed that the seconded will not return to his company but will finish his career on the payroll of the group to which he is seconded. Or companies may send executives to small new companies with the understanding that they will not return at the end of the secondment period if the new company is successful.

In the forefront of secondment are about 75 major companies and banks, including Shell U.K., Marks & Spencer, Barclays Bank and IBM U.K., which regularly send employees on two- to three-year stints.

"It's a combination of altruism and hard common sense," said Christopher Norman-Butler, who was seconded by Barclays Bank to work for Business in the Community, a national organization set up two years ago to coordinate the enterprise agency movement.

G&W Plans \$470-Million Write-Off

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gulf & Western Industries Inc., in a widely anticipated restructuring move, has announced that it will take a \$470-million write-off in its fiscal year just ended to divest itself of several major lines of business, including its natural-resources operations and two racetracks.

The company said Sunday that the charge would result in a loss of about \$215 million for the fiscal year, which ended July 31. The write-offs and the expected losses were larger than analysts had predicted. However, the company had previously indicated its intent to divest units that were mostly in mature and/or capital-intensive industries.

Mr. Davis, the New York-based conglomerate's vice chairman and chief executive officer, said that the businesses being sold "either do not fit with our core operations, are losing money, are profitable but have a poor return on investment, or have limited growth potential."

Mr. Davis added that the divestiture program — part of a restructuring operation that during the past six months has seen the company shed almost 20 percent of its assets and sales — would result in a "leaner, more growth-oriented company."

When the program is completed, the company will be reduced to three major operating groups: entertainment and communications, financial services and consumer and industrial products.

Gulf & Western also announced an increase in its annual cash dividend on common stock, to 90 cents from 75 cents, which the company said reflected "management's confidence in the earnings outlook for 1984 and beyond."

As a result of the restructuring, the company said, earnings from continuing operations for the year that ended July 31 will be about \$255 million. The figure includes about \$100 million in net earnings from the disposition of substantially all of its marketable securities portfolio.

The company originally reported 1982 earnings from continuing operations as \$199 million, on revenues of \$5.3 billion. It said its restructured 1982 earnings would be about \$165 million.

In the fiscal quarter that ended April 30, G&W reported earnings of \$75.7 million, or 98 cents a share, up sharply from \$33.3 million, or 38 cents a share, in the 1982 quarter. Sales rose to \$1.29 billion, from \$1.27 billion.

Analysts had generally expected a write-off of \$200 million to \$300 million from the company's divestment program. "This is a significantly larger write-off than we, or I think anybody else, had anticipated," said David S. Moore, a vice president at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities. "I think there are going to be some surprised investors on Monday morning."

Mr. Moore said he thought that, while the long-term effects of the divestiture program would be beneficial to the company, the short-term effects of announcing a substantial loss for the year could frighten some investors into selling their stock.

Farm-Equipment Slide Reversing

(Continued from Page 7)

Still strong, the recovery in sales is expected to help farm-equipment manufacturers until next year. White Motor filed a bankruptcy petition early in the recession. Allis-Chalmers, Massey-Ferguson and International Harvester are deep financial wounds.

Paradoxically, the distress of the equipment-makers helped create a turnaround for the dealers. The manufacturers subsidized a series of promotions to try to increase sales, including rebates, grace periods without finance charges, and slow-market interest rates. Some dealers added their own incentives, including expensive cowboy boots and hats.

"It's become a buyer's market," said Larry Hollis, a farm-equipment industry analyst for Robert F. Baird & Co., a brokerage house based in Milwaukee. He expects this year's sales to equal last year's, at least.

The activity in the new-equipment market was preceded by a pickup in the used-machinery market, which dealers say is usually a sign that the slide is over. Part-time farmers are the source of much of the demand for new and used machines.

"The sundown farmers — the people who farm after they leave their nine-to-five jobs — aren't afraid of getting laid off any more. More of them are coming in," said Art Dempsey, a Massey-Ferguson dealer in Rickreall, Oregon. He said farm-equipment sales started to pick up in the northwest lumber country as early as last fall, when housing began to stir.

But the real gain came after publicity about the unexpectedly wide participation in the payment-in-kind program. This convinced farmers that the huge agricultural stockpiles would disappear and no longer depress prices. Some of the new business is directly related to the requirements of the payment-in-kind program.

To prevent cheating, for example, government regulations require that land that remains fallow under the program be kept free of weeds and that other vegetation, such as grass, be cut regularly. Consequently, business in disk harrows and mowers has been brisk, and the tempo has spread to more expensive products.

Despite the optimism, hardly anyone is expecting a return to the boom times of the 1970s, when rising commodity prices and growing farm exports brought great prosperity to the Farm Belt.

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
GOETTERVERKEN 8 1/2%
Contracted Bonds due 15th September, 1987
U.S.\$40,000,000.
Sixth Redemption due 15th September, 1983
Notice is hereby given to the bondholders of the above issue, that the amount redeemable on 15th September 15, 1983 i.e. U.S.\$2,000,000. was bought back in the market.
Amount outstanding: U.S.\$38,000,000.
For Goetterwerken Arrendal A.B.
(former A.B. Goetterwerken)
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL S.A.
Luxembourg
Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$11,000,000

Desarrollo Turistico Mediterraneo de San Carlos S.A.

Senior Notes due 1995

This financing for the development of a Club Med village in Guaymas, Mexico, is guaranteed by

Club Méditerranée, S.A.

We have arranged the private placement of these securities, a portion of which will be issued at a later date.

A.G. BECKER PARIBAS INCORPORATED

August 1983

Rising Demand Brings New Oil Price Stability

(Continued from Page 7)

and that the war could engulf neighboring OPEC countries. But without a heightening of the war, the experts are in broad agreement on a likely course of crude-oil demand and prices during the next six to eight months: Prices will remain largely unchanged, demand will continue to grow slowly and OPEC ministers will meet late in the year to negotiate a higher production ceiling.

This expectation was buttressed last week when Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, told the official news agency in Kuwait that there is a "high probability" that OPEC would meet in the fourth quarter to raise a formal production limit.

Sheikh Yamani said his country, which was producing less than 3 million barrels a day in March, had increased its output to 5 million barrels a day in July, or roughly the maximum it is allowed under the current OPEC ceiling.

He also said Saudi Arabia, the largest producer in OPEC, would strongly oppose any increase in prices. The organization's official price structure was lowered an average 15 percent in March, bringing the price of Saudi Arabian crude to \$29 a barrel from \$34 a barrel.

And U.S. gasoline refiners continue to struggle with surplus inventories and production capacity, with most economists projecting it or declining demand for the fuel.

The surplus was reflected in announcements last week by several U.S. refining companies of new wholesale gasoline prices, which, for example, lowered its

gasoline price in some Middle Western states by a one-half cent a gallon, while Standard Oil of California reduced its price 1 cent a gallon in several Western states.

Mr. Burns predicted that gasoline demand would continue to fall because the retail price of the fuel, which averaged \$1.25 a gallon in the United States in July, "is still high enough to encourage conservation." Nonetheless, he said, he expects consumption of crude oil in the United States and in other major industrial nations to rise for the rest of the year, bringing the demand for OPEC crude to about 20 million barrels by the fourth quarter.

The stability of the oil market, meanwhile, is reflected in recent prices for crude on the spot, or noncontract, market. Saudi Arabian light crude, the benchmark oil against which the prices of other grades are set, has been trading at \$29 a barrel, or the same as OPEC's official price, for more than a month.

The spot market, where 20-30 percent of the international crude-oil transactions take place, sets prices higher than the officially sanctioned prices if traders expect shortages, and it sets lower prices if surpluses and falling prices are anticipated. Recent spot-market prices "are telling us the world thinks OPEC's prices won't change soon," said Mr. Pratt.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
81d, U.S. 55% Asked: U.S. 55%
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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

13,700,000 Shares

Mack Trucks, Inc.

Common Stock
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Lazard Frères & Co.

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Hambrecht & Quist **E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.** **Kidder, Peabody & Co.** **Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb**

Prudential-Bache **L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin** **Salomon Brothers Inc.**

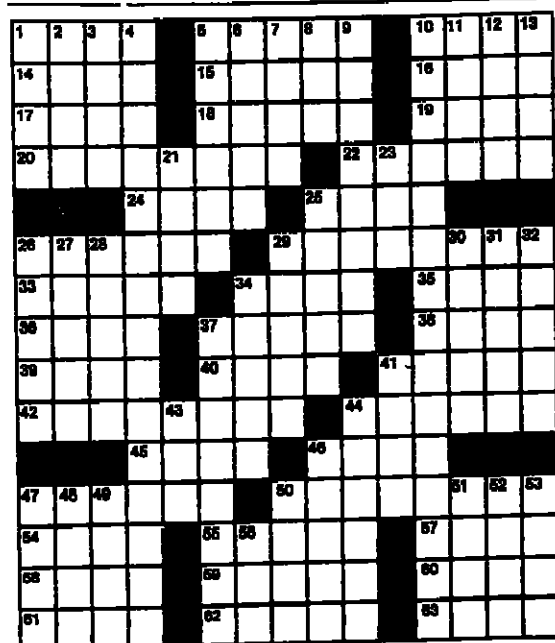
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. **Wertheim & Co., Inc.** **Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.**

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. **Montgomery Securities** **Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.**

Robertson, Colman & Stephens **Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.**

August, 1983

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

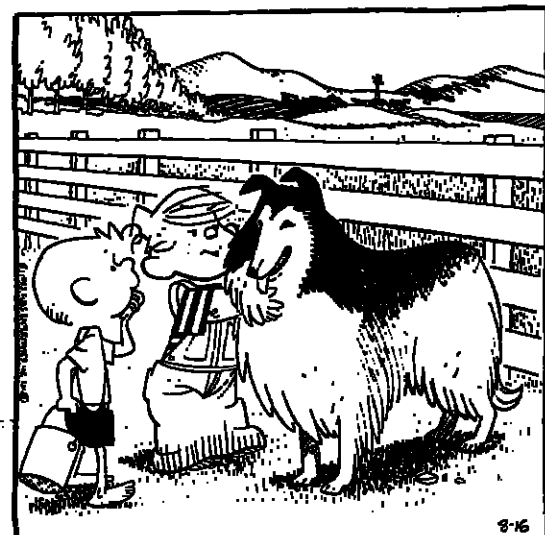
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15 Awake
16 Expansive
17 Eyes of comets
18 Perfume of
roses
19 Soap
20 Chess, bridge,
etc.
22 Roof timber
24 Salt Lake City
team
25 Pedestal part
26 Railroad flares
28 Silk or velvet,
e.g.
33 Mary or John
Jacob
34 Present
35 Tom, Dick and
Harry
36 Antenna
Carbene's role
37 Roman
goddess of
agriculture
38 Angel's figure
39 River duck
40 Shortening
41 Chromosome
components

DOWN

12 Shaping tool
43 Defeat
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"OF COURSE HE'S NOT AS GOOD-LOOKIN' AS RUFF... BUT HE SURE IS NICE."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Hand Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

On, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

Oh, oh, we blow

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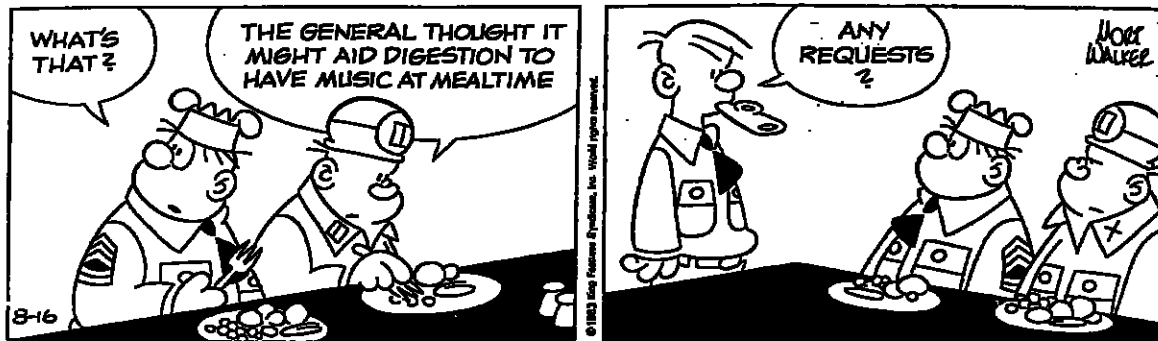
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



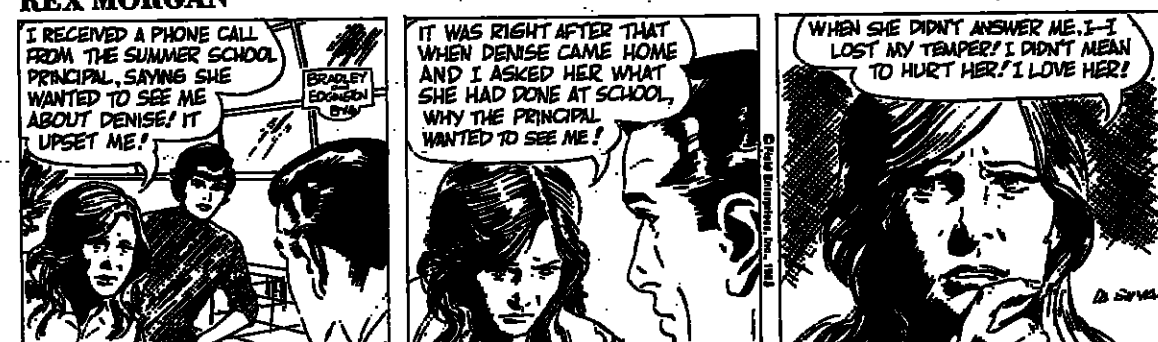
ANDY CAPP



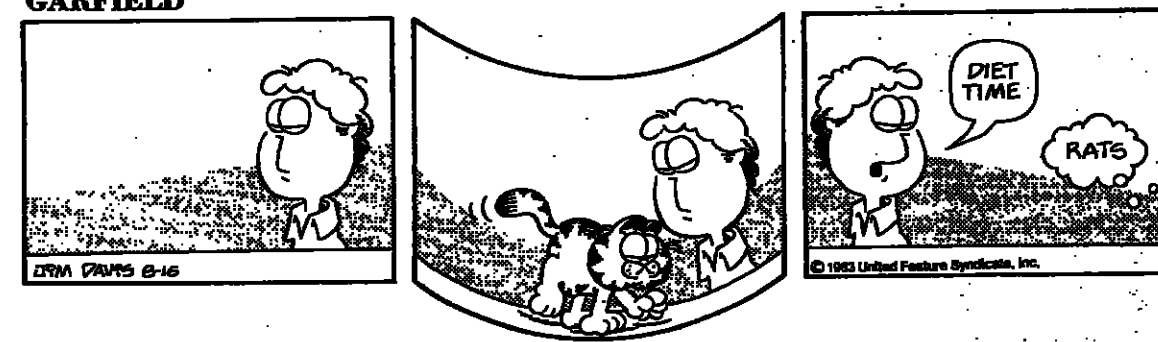
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	10	Beijing	28	18
Athens	22	11	Bombay	30	20
Berlin	21	10	Hong Kong	28	18
Bombay	30	20	London	21	10
Buenos Aires	22	11	Manila	28	18
Calcutta	30	20	Osaka	28	18
Canton	30	20	Seoul	28	18
Colon	28	17	Shanghai	28	18
Delhi	30	20	Singapore	28	18
Hankow	28	17	Taipei	28	18
Hong Kong	28	18	Tokyo	28	18
Kobe	28	18			
London	21	10			
Los Angeles	21	10			
Madrid	21	10			
Moscow	21	10			
New York	21	10			
Paris	21	10			
San Francisco	21	10			
Seattle	21	10			
Shanghai	28	18			
Singapore	28	18			
Taipei	28	18			
Tokyo	28	18			
Yokohama	28	18			

—cloudy; —foggy; —hazy; —hail; —overcast; —pc—partly cloudy;
—rain; —sleet; —snow; —storm

TUESDAY FORECAST — CHANNEL: Shiny, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 20-25 (10-50); LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 20-25 (68-77); PARIS: Fair, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); ROME: Fair, Temp. 20-25 (68-77); SAN FRANCISCO: Fair, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); SEATTLE: Fair, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp. 28-32 (82-90); SYDNEY: Fair, Temp. 15-20 (5-68); TAIPEI: Fair, Temp. 28-32 (82-90); TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 28-32 (82-90); YOKOHAMA: Fair, Temp. 28-32 (82-90).

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

BOOKS

MOON DELUXE

By Frederick Barthelme. 230 pp. \$15.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

THERE are nights in the fairy tales when toys and the tables cavort, while the humans sleep or are suspended in a trance. Frederick Barthelme's post-modernist Sunbelt, governed and drugged by gadgets and other quick bright things, is like that.

Condos with swimming pools, shiny cars, microwave restaurants with Gay 90s motifs, frozen waffles and cartons of orange juice, boutique counters at department stores, and endless weekends of driving around and bar-hopping; these are the concrete and visible elements of Barthelme's alarmingly precise short stories. The people are passive and ghost-like.

At least the men are. Characteristically, the narrator is there in his apartment looking at stereo magazines or watching TV and cooking himself scrambled eggs; and a young woman comes by for him. The man abandons the tentative dinner, wipes the Formica counter with a paper towel—he is self-protective, this young man, he doesn't drink, do any considerable drugs or shiver with passion—and they drive 50 miles out of town toward the Gulf Coast. He has feelings but they are chastened to muteness; he goes along.

Sometimes, instead of one woman, two or three take the initiative. They notice a young man cowering in a department store and surround him. They put him on the buttocks, tell him he's handsome, invite him over. They are predators, but frail and touching. Their moves are tropisms, plant-roots feeling for water in a desert that's parched. The men are beamed; the women whistle for a wind and fall silent.

Mostly, the action is very small. The stories tend to consist of beginnings without endings, or middles without beginnings or endings; they simply end in mid-gesture. Several do have an element of wry anecdote. In "Monster Deal" there is the invasion of the narrator's bungalow by an exuberant Amazon; she ends up stealing a newspaper delivery girl whom, with a display of initiative rare for a Barthelme character, he had invited to dinner. In "Safeway" the discreet signals made by the narrator to induce a woman to pick him up go by the board after some comically elusive fencing, when it becomes apparent that she will finally go off with a van driver instead. There is the failure but, typically, an exaltation in once again being uninvolved.

"You wave too," Barthelme writes as they separate, "in a quick, jerky motion, then step out into the parking lot, whistling, looking over the tops of the sparkling cars for your black Mazda." The use of "you" instead of "I" is a device—the French have used it too—to

set the narrator at a greater distance from his narration. And his black Mazda is far more real and comforting than the vague illusion and vague pain of human relations.

Making human contact in the world of Frederick Barthelme (brother of Donald Barthelme) is like being in a book form for the first time. It is like deep-sea diving. It is difficult, it requires training and preparation, it is done in an aliening and through breathing equipment. Strange forms swim up suddenly, flash their fins and disappear; and it is always a relief to get back to the boat. One character taps on his TV screen when he notices that the news anchorwoman has a lock of hair out of place, and there is more tenderness expressed there than in anything he does with a flesh-and-blood woman who drops in to go out.

In some respects Barthelme resembles Ann Beattie; there is a guarded neutrality of tone, and an accomplished voicing of emotion by concealment. The speech is flat or askew, seemingly inconsequential, yet as indicative as a mask. Not a carved mask but the kind of mask made by a stocking or a plain silk scarf.

In a way, though, Barthelme is scarier. What is tacit in Beattie is suppressed emotion; in "Moon Deluxe" stories the emotion is there—which is why the aimless encounters and near-misses gnaw at us—but it is not so much suppressed as mildewed. In the heat. A damp cloud of prosperity has descended on the condominium communities of Mississippi and Alabama.

Prosperity obscures purposes. What people do is not clear—they run trendy shops, perhaps, or work on computers or teach at universities—but in any case what they do is not important enough to identify them. The weekend is the battleground, but for a war of entrenchment, not of position.

Prosperity also obscures identities. One of the girls is given a \$17,000 water-blue Peugeot for her birthday; she cruises around trying to re-invent an affair with an older man that started when she was 13. "We had a little romance," is the way the narrator puts it. blankly, blandly. They end up at his apartment, but the narrator only has Coke. She asks for a Mountain Dew. "You might as well ask for a Grapefruit," the narrator says. "Grapefruit kind of went away, I guess. I hate that."

In the world that Barthelme evokes with so much wit, such an acute ear and so large a desolation, it is not childhood that is lost, not empires and passions that rise and decline. It is consumer brands. Grapefruit, like brightness, falls from the air. That is his point: There is no other brightness.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the defensive system that Akesson used against the quiet, positional 4-Q-B2 variation of the Nimzo-Indian, the current trend is away from counterattack with 11...N-K5; 12-Q-B2, P-B4 because 13 N-K1, followed by 14 P-B3, requires the adventure, and the advanced black KBP may prove to be a weakness.

Instead of 14...N-N1, with the plan of 15...N-B3 and 16...N-QN5, Akesson could have guarded his KN2 square by 14...Q-B1, thus preventing 15 P-Q5.

The Swede's 17...P-R4 looked strange in view of White's impending attack on the kingside, but he had in mind aggressive counterplay. Hort's 24 N-B2 was no pawn sacrifice because 24...P-P2, 25 P-P, N-P2; 26 N-N4 costs Black a piece.

Akesson could not well get the rooks off, after 23 B-B1, 24 R-R1, 25 R-R2, 26 R-R3, 27 R-R4, 28 R-R5, 29 R-R6, 30 R-R7, 31 R-R8, 32 R-R9, 33 R-R10, 34 R-R11, 35 R-R12, 36 R-R13, 37 R-R14, 38 R-R15, 39 R-R16, 40 R-R17, 41 R-R18, 42 R-R19, 43 R-R20, 44 R-R21, 45 R-R22, 46 R-R23, 47 R-R24, 48 R-R25, 49 R-R26, 50 R-R27, 51 R-R28, 52 R-R29, 53 R-R30, 54 R-R31, 55 R-R32, 56 R-R33, 57 R-R34, 58 R-R35, 59 R-R36, 60 R-R37, 61 R-R38, 62 R-R39, 63 R-R40, 64 R-R41, 65 R-R42, 66 R-R43, 67 R-R44, 68 R-R45, 69 R-R46, 70 R-R47, 71 R-R48, 72 R-R49, 73 R-R50, 74 R-R51, 75 R-R52, 76 R-R53, 77 R-R54, 78 R-R55, 79 R-R56, 80 R-R57, 81 R-R58, 82 R-R59, 83 R-R60, 84 R-R61, 85 R-R62, 86 R-R63, 87 R-R64, 88 R-R65, 89 R-R66, 90 R-R67, 91 R-R68, 92 R-R69, 93 R-R70, 94 R-R71, 95 R-R72, 96 R-R73, 97 R-R74, 98 R-R75, 99 R-R76, 100 R-R77, 101 R-R78, 102 R-R79, 103 R-R80, 104 R-R81, 105 R-R82, 106 R-R83, 107 R-R84, 108 R-R85, 109 R-R86, 110 R-R87, 111 R-R88, 112 R-R89, 113 R-R90, 114 R-R91, 115 R-R92, 116 R-R93, 117 R-R94, 118 R-R95, 119 R-R96, 120 R-R97, 121 R-R98, 122 R-R99, 123 R-R100, 124 R-R101, 125 R-R102, 126 R-R103, 127 R-R104, 128 R-R105, 129 R-R106, 130 R-R107, 131 R-R108, 132 R-R109, 133 R-R110, 134 R-R111, 135 R-R112, 136 R-R113, 137 R-R114, 138 R-R115, 139 R-R116, 140 R-R117, 141 R-R118, 142 R-R119, 143 R-R120, 144 R-R121, 145 R-R122, 146 R-R123, 147 R-R124, 148 R-R125, 149 R-R126, 150 R-R127, 151 R-R128, 152 R-R129, 153 R-R130, 154 R-R131, 155 R-R132, 156 R-R133, 157 R-R134, 158 R-R135, 159 R-R136, 160 R-R137, 161 R-R138, 162 R-R139, 163 R-R140, 164 R-R141, 165 R-R142, 166 R-R143, 167 R-R144, 168 R-R145, 169 R-R146, 170 R-R147, 171 R-R148, 172 R-R149, 173 R-R150, 174 R-R151, 175 R-R152, 176 R-R153, 177 R-R154, 178 R-R155, 179 R-R156, 180 R-R157, 181 R-R158, 182 R-R159, 183 R-R160, 184 R-R161, 185 R-R162, 186 R-R163, 187 R-R164, 188 R-R165, 189 R-R166, 190 R-R167, 191 R-R168, 192 R-R169, 193 R-R170, 194 R-R171, 195 R-R172, 196 R-R173, 197 R-R174, 198 R-R175, 199 R-R176, 200 R-R177, 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SPORTS

U.S. Track Stars Experience the 2 Sides of Helsinki

For Steve Scott, 1,500-Meter Defeat Was a Failed Chance at the Spotlight

By Scott Ostler
Los Angeles Times Service

HELSINKI — One feeling that came through as clear as a Helsinki sunrise here at the World Track and Field Championships was how much this meet meant to the athletes.

After all, this was the first time since 1972 that the world's best runners, jumpers and throwers had gathered in one stadium. By comparison, any other track meet is a sock hop, and this was the prom.

And nobody had that feeling any stronger than Steve Scott, who came here ready to dance.

Running in possibly the most competitive and star-studded event in the seven-day meet, the 1,500 meters, Scott had a chance to wipe out a runner's lifetime of obscurity, and he was ready.

Never more confident and conditioned and determined, American's all-time greatest mile runner here expecting to kick some butt.

But when it was over, Scott was the kicked, finishing a game second to Steve Cram, the latest model to roll off Britain's Chariots of Fire assembly line.

In a slow-paced race, Scott spotted Cram too large a lead down the stretch, and "I couldn't reel him in."

That is not how Scott had envisioned the race over the last few months as he carefully planned his training and mapped out strategies for every conceivable style and pace of race. How confident was Scott going in?

"I'd seen myself coming across the finish line, and I had imagined what I would do on the victory lap," Scott said. "Some of the runners in this race thought they had a chance to win, but I really felt I believed it."

Since Scott is not the most highly publicized track star in the United States, a lot of people are unaware that he is a walking, running cliché — a sportsman, a gentleman and an old-fashioned fierce competitor.

True to his image, Scott offered a no-excuses track meet.

"He [Cram] is definitely No. 1," Scott said. "This was the major race of the year and it doesn't matter what happens the rest of the year, he'll be No. 1 and I'll be No. 2. It doesn't matter if I break a trillion records. I knew the rankings would come off this meet. He won, and all power to him."

A most sporting attitude for a man who had just missed the opportunity of a lifetime.

Consider: For the last six years, Scott has been best mile runner in the United States. He has the world's all-time second and fourth fastest mile times and the fifth fastest 1,500 meter time. Last year he lost just one race, when he was ill, and was ranked second in the world to Cram.

Yet Scott has never been overburdened with recognition.

"Steve won't talk about this," said his coach, Len Miller, "but I think there is a tendency for people to slight him."

Miller points out that Scott was the national mile champion when he was at the University of California, at Irvine, but the athletic department gave its outstanding athlete award to an unnamed runner. And Scott lives in Arizona now, but has never received the state's Amateur Athlete of the Year award.

Sunday's race was his chance to run out of the shadows into the spotlight. "Scott's day may have been the magazine Track & Field News said it in its pre-meet issue. The world was watching, including a good number of Americans who tune into track about once every four years."

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For Mary Decker, Her Double Victory Evened a Score With Soviet Runners

By James Dunaway
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — In 1974, at a track meet in Moscow, 15-year-old Mary Decker became so enraged when a Soviet relay runner elbowed her off the track during a race that she threw the relay baton at her opponent.

Sunday, at the World Track and Field Championships, Decker showed she has found a better way to deal with Soviet runners who try to push her around on the track. She outran them.

For the second time in five days, Decker fought back from a last-lap challenge by a Soviet runner to win a world championship. Last Wednesday, it was the 3,000-meter run. Sunday, it was the 1,500-meter run, which she won with a brilliant stretch drive after being passed and cut off by Zinaida Zaytseva of the Soviet Union on the final turn.

Decker's two victories here will almost certainly make her America's favorite at the U.S. athletes' preview for the 1984 Olympics next summer in Los Angeles. But she has been an American favorite before.

Then she was "little Mary Decker," a pigtailed child prodigy of running who began competing at 11 in California.

At 12, she was training — and racing — as hard and as often as any grown-up. By 14, she was an indoor-record holder and a seasoned international veteran, given a serious chance for an Olympic medal at Montreal in 1976, where she would still be 17.

But the chance never came. A teen-ager's body is not made for two-day interval workouts and for week-in, week-out, world-class track competition. Inevitably, there were injuries; for most of 1976, Decker was hardly able to walk, much less run.

For two decades the Soviet women were the best female distance runners in the world, but by running them into the ground here, Decker has achieved her goals for the year.

She has also caused her rivals, the Russians, to reassess their racing strategy. Said Zaytseva after Sunday's race, "I think we will have to change our tactics."

After her victory here Sunday, Decker said: "I came here to learn how to race, to run well and try to do my best and I've done that. And I think what I've done here is going to give other American runners more confidence."

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Mary Decker ... winning the 3,000 meters

Pan Am Games Begin Before Overflow Crowd

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

CARACAS — The ninth Pan American Games has begun with pageantry that for the moment made onlookers forget the problems of this quadrennial sports competition in getting this far.

Civilian workmen and soldiers worked through Saturday night and Sunday morning to complete preparations at the Central University's Olympic Stadium. Late Sunday afternoon, the stadium was the site for opening ceremonies that attracted an overflow crowd of more than 20,000 and most of the 4,000 athletes from 36 countries.

Among those at the ceremonies were Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the International Olympic Committee; William E. Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee; and Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Four reporters were leaving the building housing the U.S. team when Samaranch and Ueberroth, touring the village, walked by. Just as the two men stopped to talk with the reporters, Simon returned from lunch at the village cafeteria.

Samaranch asked about reports that the living quarters in the village were overcrowded, dirty, and unfinished. Simon told him that while problems existed, they were not severe.

Simon did not mention that several U.S. male softball players had moved from the village to a comfortable apartment hotel downtown. Several Cuban athletes moved to another hotel.

Before the meeting with Samaranch, Simon played down the problems of the uncompleted village.

"You recognize that countries in Latin America function at a different tempo from us," he said. "So you accept things that aren't finished. This place needs a scrubbing. It'll be cleaned up. It's not a hardship."

Then, using an unusual metaphor for amateur athletes, Simon said: "The athletes aren't complaining. They're all pros."

In the opening ceremonies, President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela presided. There was the usual flag-raising, torch-carrying, anthems and hymns, oath-taking in behalf of athletes and officials and the freeing of doves. There came performances by bands, dance groups, and gymnasts.

The final torch-bearer was Francisco Rodriguez of Venezuela, a Pan American boxing champion.

The largest contingent here by far is the 374 or so athletes from the United States. And as usual, the United States is expected to win the most gold medals and the most total medals. Its major challenger is expected to be Cuba, which has entered 163 athletes.

The Cubans are especially strong in boxing, fencing, and weight lifting. The boxing finals on Aug. 28, the final day of competition, seem sure to be a highlight of the competition. The United States and Cuba are expected to share most of the gold medals in boxing.

The boxing starts on Tuesday. There was no competition on Sunday. Competition began Monday in basketball, baseball, fencing, field hockey, judo, shooting, soccer, softball, tennis, and weight lifting. In all, 25 sports will be contested here.

■ **First Medals Awarded**
Eric Buljung and Pat Spurgin of the United States captured the first two individual gold medals of the Games Monday. The Associated Press reported from Caracas.

Buljung was first in men's free pistol, and Spurgin was first in the women's air rifle event. Venezuela won the team gold medal in free pistol.

Levi Edges Aoki, Peete in Buick Golf
GRAND BLANC, Michigan (AP) — Wayne Levi charged from three strokes off the pace to earn a one-stroke victory over Aoki and Calvin Peete in the Buick Open on Sunday. Levi shot a final-round 7-under-par 65 for a 16-under 272 total — breaking the tournament record of 273 set last year by Lanny Wadkins.

Peete arrived at the 18th needing a birdie to catch Levi, but he left his second shot 43 feet short of the cup, then let his putt slide by on the right side to finish with a 6 for the day.

Aoki, the third round leader, also needed to birdie the 18th to tie Levi. Aoki's 183-yard approach shot stopped eight feet from the pin. But with Levi looking on from the scorer's tent behind the green, Aoki let his putt slide by on the right side — just as Peete had done. John Cook, who won the Canadian Open two weeks ago, finished fourth at 274. Wadkins and Frank Conner tied for fifth at 275.

Navratilova Defeats Evert, 6-1, 6-3
MANHATTAN BEACH, California (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova overwhelmed No. 2 Chris Evert Lloyd, 6-1, 6-3, Sunday to win the Los Angeles women's tennis tournament here.

Evert managed to hold service only once in the first set after Navratilova took a 5-0 lead. Navratilova finished off the set in 22 minutes. In the second set, Navratilova broke service first to take a 2-1 lead and then broke Lloyd again in the fifth game. Evert broke her opponent in the eighth game, but Navratilova dominated the next game by earning four straight points. "A lot of things went my way," Navratilova said. "I served really well."

"Her baseline game today was better than mine," Evert said. "She was hitting deep and I couldn't come in." Navratilova "is well above everybody else," Evert added. "When I play other girls' serves, I can stand back and I'm not pressed. But with Martina, I feel the pressure."

Australia II, Victory '83 Lead Yachting
NEWPORT, Rhode Island (AP) — Australia II, using its controversial keel, breezed to an easy victory Sunday over Azzurra, and victory '83 won a shortened race against Canada 1 in the America's Cup trials Sunday. The victories gave both boats 2-0 records in the semi-final foreign competition. Azzurra of Italy and Canada 1 both dropped to 0-2.

Dallas Cowboys: Erecting Barriers Around a Tarnished Image

By Paul Arnter
Washington Post Service

THOUSAND OAKS, California — A group of people who once waited patiently outside the dormitories at the Dallas Cowboys training camp now are kept away by wooden barriers and signs warning "authorized personnel only."

For the first time in years, Cowboys are being checked regularly. No excuses are being accepted for tardy appearances at meetings or doctors' appointments.

Competition for positions, once an afterthought at camp, is strong. Ten reserves, including quarterback Gary Hogeboom, were to start Monday night's preseason game against the Los Angeles Rams. Regular quarterback Danny White had a terse "no comment" when asked about the switch, and the Cowboys have a daily quarterback controversy brewing.

"Don't read anything into the lineup changes," says Coach Tom Landry, who obviously wants everything possible read into those moves.

The presence here of a former FBI agent turned director of security is a daily reminder of the team's other troubles. Published reports linked five players (Tony Dorsett, Harvey Martin, Tony Hill, Ron Spriggs, Larry Bell) to cocaine investigations in Dallas. None of the five has been charged, but publicity resulting from the allegations tarnished the all-important Cowboys image and led to the construction of the barriers, which are intended to keep away "undesirables" from the players' living quarters.

Any players using drugs have been warned to seek help immediately. Otherwise, "We are going to seek them out, confront them and solve the problem," says General Manager Tex Schramm. "It's a positive approach. We just aren't going to tolerate it."

This is Camp Cowboy, affectionately nicknamed Fort Landry. Frustration over three straight losses in the National Football Conference title game prompted Landry to re-evaluate his methods. So what if Dallas has been in the playoffs 16 of the last 17 years, including 12 appearances in the conference championship game? Any season that doesn't include a Super Bowl is considered a failure by the Cowboys. The result: a tougher approach, as exemplified by Landry's pledge to "keep tightening down the screws and keep squeezing until it comes out the other end."

Landry wanted a camp without distractions. Instead, he got constant holdouts (Everson Walls, Dextor Clinkscales). And he got the drug turmoil, which dominated the camp's opening days (Martin was greeted by 17 reporters when he arrived). That turmoil refuses to subside, much to the players' dismay.

"Football used to be fun," said Martin. "You could have a pure, old-fashioned good time. You still want to win and go to the Super Bowl, but so many different things come into play now. It makes you really want to hurry up and get out of the game."

A Cowboys' official complained last week that "people really didn't care if Tony Peters or Ross Browner or Pete Johnson were in trouble. But if Tony Dorsett or Harvey Martin is involved, then it's big news."

Certainly, other teams such as the Redskins and Bengals have players who either have been formally charged with drug offenses or who have admitted under testimony that they bought drugs. But the Dallas problems have received far more national publicity, even though no Cowboy has been arrested.

Says receiver Drew Pearson: "No question the image has been hurt. A lot of people out there are waiting for the Cowboys to fall, for bad things to happen to us. We've got this image, America's Team, and so forth. It put us high on the pedestal. When we do mess up or slip a little, it's really balled in the papers."

"But I guarantee that this will not be the norm around here. It will be cleaned up, straightened out and it won't happen again."

At Camp Cowboy, there is an ongoing search for leadership and discipline. During the past offseason, some veteran players complained to Landry and Schramm, asking them to get tougher. The players were concerned about the drug problems and about rumors that a few teammates broke curfew the night before the NFC title game. Schramm says these complaints were a major turning point.

Perhaps Landry, who has a disciplinarian image, let things slide a bit. Not at this camp. One day, he canceled the players' usual Wednesday night workout. Another day, he revived grass drills, a punishing exercise that had been dropped years ago. He ordered a halt to postworkout zone spiking and celebration dances. Then he announced the lineup changes.

Even Landry admits he isn't sure how his veterans will react. "It's been a halt to postworkout zone spiking and celebration dances. Then he announced the lineup changes."

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Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Chicago 9, New York 3
New York, 9th (12-7) took the loss despite yielding just three hits.

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 3
In Toronto, Garth Jax scored from second base on a wild pitch in the eighth inning and Lloyd Moseby followed with his 16th home run of the year to lift the Blue Jays to a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. The Brewers lost the last three games of the series after winning the opener.

Yankees 4, Tigers 1
In Detroit, Dave Winfield's eighth-inning double snapped a 1-1 tie and Ken Griffey had three hits, including a two-run homer, to spark New

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